

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

VOL. XVI No. 3.

EAST SIDE PROTEST

AGAINST MOYER-HAYWOOD OUTRAGE, A VIGOROUS ONE.

Crowded Audience Hears Contemplated Crime of Mine Owners' Ass'n Exposed, and Evinces Thorough Determination to Thwart it—Resolutions Mince No Words—Speakers Heartily Received, and Collection Good Sized.

S. Smilansky made the concluding speech in Jewish after which the meeting adjourned.

The resolutions were adopted at the close of Hunter's speech.

NEWARK'S ROUSING PROTEST.

Kurz's Coliseum Filled to the Doors—Big Collection Taken Up.

Kurz's Coliseum was filled to the doors with earnest and enthusiastic workingmen of Newark and vicinity, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Newark Workingmen's Defense Committee, an organization permanently formed for the purpose of carrying on agitation and collecting funds to aid in the release of the victimized men. It is composed of delegates from the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialist party, Brewery Workers, Socialist Labor Party, and other organizations. T. J. Brewery Workers marched in a body, headed by their fif and drum corp., flying the Marseillaise.

James Conroy acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced Daniel De Leon as the first speaker of the evening. De Leon said he would prove that it was the Mine Owners, as well as the whole capitalist politicians, from the president and governor down to the most insignificant official of Colorado and Idaho, who are the real criminals. This he did to the entire satisfaction of the audience by quoting Congressional and other documents.

August Lott next spoke in German and in a very telling speech pointed out that the way to meet the capitalists was to build up the Industrial Workers of the World and if necessary fight them with their own weapons.

Secretary Quinlan then read stirring resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Arturo Caroti closed the meeting in Italian.

The collection amounted to \$25 which was added to the donations from various organizations represented, making a total of \$50, to be sent to the Moyer and Haywood fund. The expenses of the hall and advertising was borne by the committee.

Other meetings will be held in the near future.

THRIVE ON OPPOSITION.

Discrimination Gives Hartford I. W. W. a Big Boom.

Hartford, April 5.—On Wednesday, March 28, the Ladies' Tailors were called together, in S. L. P. Hall, 89a Main street, for the purpose of bettering their conditions. The necessity of organizing with this end in view was explained; as was also the difference between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World. The result was that twenty-one men signed applications for a charter from the I. W. W., also elected temporary officers and decided to have the next meeting April 8. But something occurred which changed these arrangements.

When the bosses found out that the employees were organizing, also the name of the temporary president, they discharged him; and in addition telephoned to all the department stores not to employ that man.

Again something happened in Hartford. All the employees, men and women of the shop, that discharged the temporary president, did not come to work next day. The employer was forced to send for them and give them all their demands. A special meeting was called April 3, in Aetna Hall, 52 Market street, at which another twenty-four men and women signed applications.

We expect by the next meeting to have the entire Ladies' Tailors' trade organized.

Last night, April 4, we sent an application for a charter, under the name of Industrial Tailors of Hartford, to I. W. W. headquarters.

POSTPONEMENT.

Chicago, Ill., April 1.—According to official announcement the referendum vote to postpone the national I. W. W. convention to June 27 has been carried by a very large majority.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

taunts, and maltreatment. We, the working class, must keep up our agitation, continue our meetings, to the end that every workingman in the United States is made aware of the dastardly conspiracy against his comrades. There must be no let up, till our brothers are delivered free and unharmed, mentally and physically, from the prisons of Idaho."

S. Smilansky made the concluding speech in Jewish after which the meeting adjourned.

The resolutions were adopted at the close of Hunter's speech.

NEWARK'S ROUSING PROTEST.

Kurz's Coliseum Filled to the Doors—Big Collection Taken Up.

Kurz's Coliseum was filled to the doors with earnest and enthusiastic workingmen of Newark and vicinity, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Newark Workingmen's Defense Committee, an organization permanently formed for the purpose of carrying on agitation and collecting funds to aid in the release of the victimized men. It is composed of delegates from the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialist party, Brewery Workers, Socialist Labor Party, and other organizations. T. J. Brewery Workers marched in a body, headed by their fif and drum corp., flying the Marseillaise.

James Conroy acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced Daniel De Leon as the first speaker of the evening. De Leon said he would prove that it was the Mine Owners, as well as the whole capitalist politicians, from the president and governor down to the most insignificant official of Colorado and Idaho, who are the real criminals. This he did to the entire satisfaction of the audience by quoting Congressional and other documents.

August Lott next spoke in German and in a very telling speech pointed out that the way to meet the capitalists was to build up the Industrial Workers of the World and if necessary fight them with their own weapons.

Secretary Quinlan then read stirring resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Arturo Caroti closed the meeting in Italian.

The collection amounted to \$25 which was added to the donations from various organizations represented, making a total of \$50, to be sent to the Moyer and Haywood fund. The expenses of the hall and advertising was borne by the committee.

Other meetings will be held in the near future.

THRIVE ON OPPOSITION.

Discrimination Gives Hartford I. W. W. a Big Boom.

Hartford, April 5.—On Wednesday, March 28, the Ladies' Tailors were called together, in S. L. P. Hall, 89a Main street, for the purpose of bettering their conditions. The necessity of organizing with this end in view was explained; as was also the difference between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World. The result was that twenty-one men signed applications for a charter from the I. W. W., also elected temporary officers and decided to have the next meeting April 8. But something occurred which changed these arrangements.

When the bosses found out that the employees were organizing, also the name of the temporary president, they discharged him; and in addition telephoned to all the department stores not to employ that man.

Again something happened in Hartford. All the employees, men and women of the shop, that discharged the temporary president, did not come to work next day. The employer was forced to send for them and give them all their demands. A special meeting was called April 3, in Aetna Hall, 52 Market street, at which another twenty-four men and women signed applications.

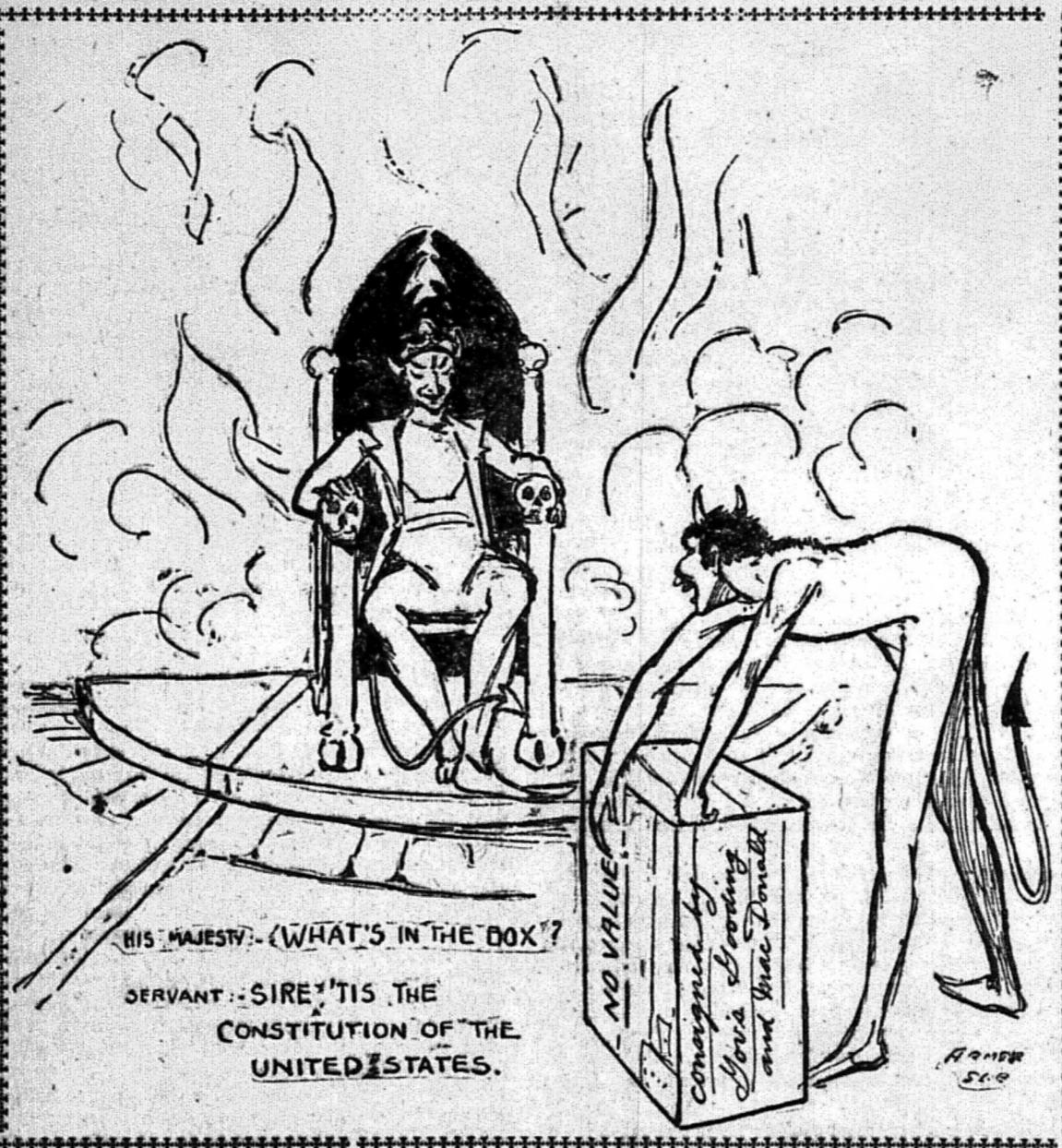
We expect by the next meeting to have the entire Ladies' Tailors' trade organized.

Last night, April 4, we sent an application for a charter, under the name of Industrial Tailors of Hartford, to I. W. W. headquarters.

POSTPONEMENT.

Chicago, Ill., April 1.—According to official announcement the referendum vote to postpone the national I. W. W. convention to June 27 has been carried by a very large majority.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.



ST. LOUIS WORKERS

HOLD TWO SUCCESSFUL PROTEST MEETINGS IN ONE DAY.

Cox Draws Lesson from 1887—Trautmann Shows Up Fallacy Back of So-called Revolutionary Votes, and Tells Reason for Persecution of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John.

St. Louis, April 1.—The indignation meetings against the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, St. John and Pettibone, held in St. Louis under the auspices of the I. W. W. March 25th were successful; especially the one held in the afternoon at Concordia Turner Hall. This meeting was opened by C. F. Meier, who introduced W. W. Cox.

Cox showed the unlawfull manner in which the arrest of the W. F. of M. officers took place and the secrecy the capitalist press observe in regard to it. How Steinenberg was elected to office by the working class and how he used his power against these same working men. He proved that Steinenberg deserved what he got, but that the capitalist class were responsible who laid it at the door of the W. F. of M. officers. He compared the unlawful arrest with the Haymarket riot in Chicago and how one of the capitalist class, Altgeld, exposed the unlawful manner of convicting those so-called anarchists.

General Secretary W. E. Trautmann was then introduced. He showed that the news of W. F. of M. officers arrest as it flashed over the wires, marked an epoch in the labor history in America. How these men were arrested for the heinous crime of having manhood enough to assert that there can be no harmony between the worker and the shirker; for maintaining that the working class must take and hold that which they produce.

Trautmann showed the fallacy of some so-called labor papers claiming that 450,000 revolutionary votes were cast in this country; how, if that were so, the capitalist class would not dare to act in such a dastardly manner. He illustrated the action of a Sussalich and a Father Gapon to lead the Russian working class to slaughter; how a Sam Gompers, a John Mitchell and a G. A. Hoen were used in this land of the free and the home of the brave to perform the same office for the capitalist class.

Trautmann asked what good it did to have a union label on battle ships, Gatlin guns and injunctions and proved conclusively that if Moyer and Haywood

would have confined themselves to advocating the union label and flypaper ballots, that they would be free men today, but because they preached revolutionary principles and tactics, they were thrown in prison.

The collection netted \$25.00.

Cox and Trautmann spoke again in the evening at Lightstone's Hall at which \$6.30 were collected.

BOSTON WORKMEN

Adopt Denunciatory Resolutions and Render Financial Aid.

Boston, March 31.—The following resolutions were adopted by Branch 11, German Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society:

"Whereas, a gang of capitalistic anarchists railroaded the officers of the Western Federation of Miners out of the State of Colorado to be prosecuted in the State of Idaho for complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steinenberg, without trial or a hearing; and

"Whereas, we believe the officials of the Western Federation of Miners are absolutely innocent of such complicity; and

"Whereas, the Governor and mine owners of the States of Colorado and Idaho are trying to repeat the action of the Governor and other officials of the State of Illinois in murdering peaceful workingmen in Cook county in 1887; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, Branch 11 of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society of Boston protest against the capitalistic persecution on the part of the Governor and other officials of the States of Colorado and Idaho; and, be it further

Resolved, that we morally and financially pledge ourselves to support the Western Federation of Miners in their fight for right and justice and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of Branch 11 and also sent to the Socialist press.

The branch sent \$10 to General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. Wm. E. Trautmann.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The DAILY PEOPLE will have a special representative at the Idaho trial of Brothers Moyer and Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Frank Bohn, a member of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been selected for this important task.

It is the duty of every Socialist to keep posted from day to day, so that he may be able to post his fellow workers on the progress of the case.

PEOPLE

death of the aforementioned Ex-Governor, and furthermore this being simply a plot to break up the Western Federation of Miners, who have since 1897 carried on a noble fight for the rights of our class against the concentrated efforts of the Mine Owners' Association, the Standard Oil and the Railroad Corporations. Should the latter succeed in their schemes of disruption, it would simply mean the eventual elimination of Trades Unions in general. Therefore we earnestly request you to appoint a Committee to act with the Committees from the above labor organizations to aid morally and financially towards carry the meeting towards a final success; said demonstration to be held at the discretion of the joint Committees participating.

Next Committee Meeting to be held at S. L. P. Hall, 36 Cordova street, W., on Friday, April 6th, at 8 p. m.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the above Committee,
N. Crowder, U. B. of C. & J.; B. Surgeon, I. W. W.; W. Griffiths, S. L. P. of Canada; F. Johnson, Iron Molders' Union; G. Jenkins, I. B. of E. W.; E. Burns, S. P. of Canada.

INDUSTRIALISM IN NEWARK.

I. W. W. Shoe Workers Take Stand in Defense of Unorganized Girls Employed in Same Shop—The Boss Stunned.

Newark, N. J., April 2.—The work of organizing the workers of Newark into the I. W. W. has been slow, but sure. The last organization formed was among the shoe workers, and is a mixed local, composed of every branch of the shoe industry. It absorbed one pure and simple union, and has one factory in full control.

Last week, the tack-pullers in the laster and heelng department of the Boyden Shoe Manufactory, demanded an advance. They demanded twenty cents hundred. The boss gave it to them, but immediately cut down in the same ratio, the wages of the girls employed to tie down the uppers previous to lasting.

The I. W. W. men, hearing of it, sent a committee to the manager, telling him that the girls must not be reduced in their pay. They threatened to close down the factory by a general strike, if the girls' former rate was not restored. The proprietor was informed by the manager as to the state of affairs. He immediately acceded to the wishes of the men and called off the reduction in wages.

What a contrast between this action and the pure and simple's conduct! They would never have thought of doing anything like this. The grandest thing about it all is that the girls were not organized in any union. They will now, of course, come into the I. W. W. fold.

The proprietor, manager and officials are deeply chagrined over the whole matter. The idea of Del Guelio, a committeeman, going up to the manager and telling him to "quit this kind of fooling," was too much for him. The proprietor says he does not like this (I. W. W.) kind of unionism!

HARTFORD MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Shows Increase For S. L. P.—S. P. Had No Ticket In Field.

Hartford, Conn., April 4.—The municipal election held yesterday resulted as expected, the Republicans have swept the town. The S. L. P. vote is given below and it records quite an increase compared with the preceding mayoralty election, but this is perhaps in a measure due to the fact that the S. P. had no ticket in the field this year:

	S. L. P.	S. P.
1906	1904	1904
Mayor	398	68
Treasurer	374	77
Collector	375	97
Auditor	377	77
Marshal	373	79
Clerk	357	80

Here as well as elsewhere the colored voters have always been used as voting cattle by the Republicans without, however, being allowed to participate in the division of the spoils. Having got tired of this sort of a thing the colored voters this year put up their own mayoralty candidate, but made a poor showing, inasmuch as they polled only ninety votes. The lesson is well deserved for being mainly all poor devils they must learn that it is not a race question, but an economic one to be decided at the polls.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

CONGRESSIONAL

"AN INFANT CRYING IN THE NIGHT."

A Letter from a Retail Coal-Dealer, Detailing the Methods by Which the Railroad Is Smoking Him Out, by Setting Up Its Own Coal Yard.

The facts that are being uncovered by the debate on the railroad rate bill seem never to end. Every day a fact more precious, in some way or other than any of the previous ones brought to the surface, is thrown up by the spade of the digger.

Theoretically one is aware that such things are. The debate is furnishing the facts galore in support of the theory that the capitalist class is eating out the core of the land and that all attempts, looking to the mending instead of the ending of this state of things, are like the crying of an infant in the night, crying for the light and with no language but a cry.

The fact brought out this week in the Senate is a letter sent to Senator Tillman, and the reading of which he pushed through over the impediments, thrown in his way by Senator Hale of Maine. This was the letter:

Ballston Spa, N. Y., March 29, 1906. Senator Tillman, Washington, D. C.

Honored and Dear Sir—I appeal to you for sympathy and help.

My case is this: For over twelve years I have made a comfortable living for myself, invalid wife, and our children, now four

ALTGELD'S PARDON

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

GOVERNOR'S CONCLUSIONS.

I will simply say in conclusion on this branch of the case that the facts tend to show that the bomb was thrown as an act of personal revenge, and that the prosecution has never discovered who threw it, and the evidence utterly fails to show that the man who did throw it ever heard or read a word coming from the defendants; consequently it fails to show that he acted on any advice given by them. And if he did not act on or hear any advice coming from the defendants, either in speeches or through the press, then there was no case against them even under the law as laid down by Judge Gary.

At the trial a number of detectives and members of the police force swore than the defendant, Fielden, at the Haymarket meeting, made threats to kill, urging his hearers to do their duty as he would do his, just as the policemen were coming up, and one policeman swears that Fielden drew a revolver and fired at the police while he was standing on the wagon and before the bomb was thrown, while some of the others testified that he first climbed down off the wagon and fired while standing by a wheel. On the other hand, it was proven by a number of witnesses and by facts and circumstances that this evidence must be absolutely untrue. A number of newspaper reporters who testified on the part of the state said that they were standing near Fielden, much nearer than the police were, and heard all that was said and saw what was done; that they had been sent there for that purpose, and that Fielden did not make any such threats as the police swore to and that he did not use a revolver. A number of other men who were near, too, and some of them on the wagon on which Fielden stood at the time, swear to the same thing. Fielden himself swears that he did not make any such threats as the police swore to, and, further, that he never had or used a revolver in his life. But if there were any doubt about the fact that the evidence charging Fielden with having used a revolver is unworthy of credit, it is removed by Judge Gary and State's Attorney Grinnell on November 8, 1887, when the question of commuting the death sentence as to Fielden was before the governor. Judge Gary wrote a long letter in regard to the case in which, in speaking of Fielden, he, among other things, says:

*There is in the nature and private character of the man a love of justice, an impatience at undeserved sufferings. * * * In his own private life he was the honest, industrious and peaceful laboring man. In what he said in court before sentence he was respectful and decorous. His language and conduct since have been irreproachable. As there is no evidence that he knew of any preparation to do the specific act of throwing the bomb that killed Degan, he does not understand even now that general advice to large masses to do violence makes him responsible for the violence done by reason of that advice. * * * In short, he was more a misguided enthusiast than a criminal conscious of the horrible nature and effect of his teachings and of his responsibility therefor.*

The state's attorney appended on the foregoing a letter beginning as follows:

"While indorsing and approving the foregoing statement by Judge Gary, I wish to add thereto the suggestion * * * that Schwab's conduct during the trial and when addressing the court before sentence, like Fielden's, was decorous, respectful to the law and commendable. * * * It is my further desire to say that I believe that Schwab was the pliant, weak tool of a stronger will and more designing person. Schwab seems to be friendless."

If what Judge Gary says about Fielden is true; if Fielden has a natural love of justice and in his private life was the honest, industrious, peaceable laboring man, then Fielden's testimony is entitled to credit, and when he says that he did not do the things the police charge him with doing and that he never had or used a revolver in his life, it is probably true, especially as he is corroborated by a number of credible and disinterested witnesses.

Again, if Fielden did the things the police charged him with doing, if he fired on them as they swear, then he was not a mere misguided enthusiast who was to be held only for the consequences of his teachings, and if either Judge Gary or State's Attorney Grinnell had placed any reliance on the evidence of the police on this point they would have written a different kind of a letter to the then executive.

In the fall of 1887 a number of the most prominent business men of Chicago met to consult whether or not to ask executive clemency for any of the condemned men. Mr. Grinnell was present and made a speech, in which in referring to this evidence he said that he had serious doubts whether Fielden had a revolver on that occasion or whether indeed Fielden ever had one.

Yet, in arguing the case before the supreme court the previous spring, much stress was placed by the state on the evidence relating to what Fielden did at the Haymarket meeting, and that court was misled into attaching great importance to it.

It is now clear that there is no case made out against Fielden for anything that he did on the night, and, as heretofore shown, in order to hold him and the other defendants for the consequences and effects of having given pernicious and criminal advice to large masses to commit violence, whether orally in speeches or in print, it must be shown that the person committing the violence had read or heard the advice, for until he read or heard it he did not receive, and if he never received the advice it cannot be said that he acted on it.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the state Carter H. Harrison, then Mayor of Chicago, and E. S. Winston, then corporation counsel for Chicago, were in the court room and had a conversation with Mr. Grinnell, the state's attorney, in regards to the evidence against Neebe, in which conversation, according to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Winston, the state's attorney said that he did not think he had a case against Neebe and that he wanted to dismiss as to him, but was dissuaded from doing so by his associate attorneys, who feared that such a step might influence the jury in favor of the other defendants.

Mr. Harrison, in a letter, among other things, says:

"I was present in the court room when the state closed its case. The attorney for Neebe moved his discharge on the ground that there was no evidence to hold him on. The state's attorney, Julius S. Grinnell, and Fred S. Winston,

corporation counsel for the city, and myself were in earnest conversation when the motion was made. Mr. Grinnell stated to us that he did not think there was sufficient testimony to convict Neebe. I thereupon earnestly advised him, as the representative of the state to dismiss the case as to Neebe, and, if I remember rightly, he was seriously thinking of doing so, but on consultation with his assistants and on their advice, he determined not to do so, lest it would have an injurious effect on the case as against the other prisoners. * * * I took the position that such discharge, being clearly justified by the testimony, would not prejudice the case as to the others."

Mr. Winston adds the following to Mr. Harrison's letter:

"MARCH 21, 1889.—I concur in the statement of Mr. Harrison. I never believed there was sufficient evidence to convict Mr. Neebe, and so stated during the trial.

F. S. WINSTON."

In January, 1890, Mr. Grinnell wrote a letter to Governor Fifer, denying that he had ever made any such statement as that mentioned by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Winston; also that he did believe Neebe guilty; that Mr. Harrison suggested the dismissal of the case as to Neebe, and further, that he would not have been surprised if Mr. Harrison had made a similar suggestion as to the others, and then he says: I said to Mr. Harrison at the time substantially that I was afraid that the jury might not think the testimony presented in the case sufficient to convict Neebe, but that it was their province to pass upon it.

Now, if the statement of Messrs. Harrison and Winston is true, that Mr. Grinnell should not have allowed Neebe to be sent to the penitentiary; and even if we assume that both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Winston are mistaken, and that Mr. Grinnell simply used the language he now says he used, then the case must have seemed very weak to him. If, with a jury prejudiced to start with, a judge pressing for conviction, and amid the almost irresistible fury with which the trial was conducted, he still was afraid the jury might not think the testimony in the case sufficient to convict Neebe, then that testimony must have seemed very weak to him, no matter what he might now protest about it.

When the motion to dismiss the case as to Neebe was made, defendants' counsel asked that the jury might be permitted to retire while the motion was being argued, but the court refused to permit this, and kept the jury present where it could hear all that the court had to say, then when the argument on the motion was begun by defendants' counsel the court did not wait to hear from the attorneys for the defendants, so that while the attorneys for the state made no argument on the motion, twenty-five pages of the record are filed with the colloquy of sparring that took place between the court and the counsel for the defendants, the court in the presence of the jury making insinuations as to what inference might be drawn by the jury from the fact that Neebe owned a little stock in a paper called the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and had been seen there, although he took no part in the management until after the Haymarket troubles, it appearing that the *Arbeiter Zeitung* had published some very seditious articles with which, however, Neebe had nothing to do. Finally one of the counsel for the defendants said: "I expected that the representative of the state might say something, but as your honor saves them the trouble, you will excuse me if I reply briefly to the suggestions you have made." Some other remarks were made by the court, seriously affecting the whole case and prejudicial

to the defendants, and then, referring to Neebe, the court said:

"Whether he had anything to do with the dissemination of advice to commit murder is, I think, a debatable question which the jury ought to pass on."

Finally the motion was overruled. Now, with all of the eagerness shown by the court to convict Neebe, it must have regarded the evidence against him as very weak, otherwise it would not have made this admission, for if it was a debatable question whether the evidence tended to show guilt, then that evidence must have been far from being conclusive upon the question as to whether he was actually guilty; this being so, the verdict should not have been allowed to stand, because the law requires that a man shall be proved to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before he can be convicted of a criminal offense. I have examined all of the evidence against Neebe with care and it utterly fails to prove even a shade of a case against him. Some of the other defendants were guilty of using seditious language, but even this cannot be said of Neebe.

It is further charged with much bitterness by those who speak for the prisoners that the record of the case shows that the judge conducted the trial with malicious ferocity and forced eight men to be tried together; that in cross-examining the state's witnesses he confined counsel for the defense to the specific points touched on by the state, while in the cross-examination of the defendants' witnesses he permitted the state's attorney to go into all manner of subjects entirely foreign to the matters on which the witnesses were examined in chief; also that every ruling throughout the long trial on any contested point was in favor of the state, and, further, that page after page on the record contains insinuating remarks of the judge, made in the hearing of the jury, and with the evident intent of bringing the jury to his way of thinking; that these speeches, coming from the court, were much more damaging than any speeches from the state's attorney could possibly have been; that the state's attorney often took his cue from the judge's remarks; that the judge's magazine article, recently published, although written nearly six years after the trial, is yet full of venom; that, pretending to simply review the case, he had to drag into his article a letter written by an excited woman to a newspaper after the trial was over, and which therefore had nothing whatever to do with the case and was put into the article simply to create a prejudice against the woman, as well as against the dead and the living, and that, not content with this, he in the same article makes an insinuating attack on one of the lawyers for the defense, not for anything done at the trial, but because more than a year after the trial, when some of the defendants had been hanged, he ventured to express a few kind, if erroneous, sentiments over the graves of his clients, whom he at least believed to be innocent. It is urged that such ferocity or subserviency is without a parallel in all history; that even Jeffries in England contented himself with hanging his victims, and did not stop to berate them after they were dead.

These charges are of a personal character, and while they seem to be sustained by the record of the trial and the papers before me, and tend to show that the trial was not fair, I do not care to discuss this feature of the case any further, because it was not necessary. I am convinced that it is clearly my duty to act in this case for the reasons already given, and I, therefore, grant an absolute pardon to Samuel Fielden, Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab this 26th day of June, 1893.

JOHN P. ALTGELD,
Governor of Illinois.

Eastern Economic Development

(By Daniel De Leon, in the March "Industrial Worker.")

Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain
The heathen Chinee is peculiar.
Which the same I would rise to explain.

That a poet of such deep penetration as Bret Harte was not likely to sacrifice sense to rhythm may be easily supposed. By the term "heathen Chinee" he meant not the denizen of the "Middle Kingdom" exclusively. There is more than one passage in the author's short stories of Western pioneer life that indicates that the term was meant by him to cover the Eastern Asiatic in general; of course, the Japanese included—above all, that both the term and the poem, in this instance, were a bit of arch satire intended to sober up our Eastern (Western civilization) conceit, and thereby give timely warning to those who could take it. Poet satirists are not expected to be expert economists and sociologists. They give no reason for the faith that is in them: they have none to give. They project themselves into the future, lightly bounding over the intermediary steps. Slow-plodding Time comes limping up behind, and furnishes these steps. The following headlines and lists of news paragraphs that have appeared in American and European papers and magazines, the well-posted Paris "Revue des Deux Mondes" among the latter, since the sun-burst of Japanese might and genius in Manchuria look at first blush like a chaotic jumble: "275,000,000 secured in England by a Japanese promoter to establish manufacturing plants in Japan"; "Chinese boycott of American goods"; "The Japanese navy yards are now equipped to build and launch their own battleships"; "The Morgan syndicate received from China \$6,000,000 in consideration of its surrendering its railroad concession"; "In one month 20 'American' mills were set up in Manchuria; they were 'American' only in original design; they were Japanese built and improved upon"; "The Chinese hostility to and suspicion of the Japanese is dying out fast; a large percentage of the students at the colleges

of Japan, military and civil, are Chinese; Japanese drill-masters abound in the Chinese army, and also as administrative officers"; "A new national anthem has sprung up in China; it invokes the deity to raise China from subjection like a lion unfettered; it is sung like a hymn". These headlines and passages be not a jumble. They are stepping-stones, or facts, or premises from which prose logic deduces conclusions, and arrives abreast of poetic flight.

Capitalist society is pivoted upon "production for sale." Production for sale implies the existence of two classes—one that has taken and holds the necessities of production and, as a consequence, does not work; the other, the class from whom the necessities of production, together with the fruit thereof, have been taken and are held, and, as a consequence, must do all the work. Without going into all the other consequences of such a social system, as unnecessary to the subject in hand, one consequence it is well to grasp fully. In a measure, the development now going on in the Far East, as indicated by the above quoted passages from the press, may be termed "the Chinese-Japanese dust that comes from the American-European capitalist mud." The particular consequence of capitalist society that must be grasped is that it smothers itself with its own goods. The working class, paid the pittance of wages for the plentiful wealth that it produces, can buy back but a small portion thereof. The surplus must find "foreign markets." These foreign markets capitalist nations first seek to secure within one another's boundaries. Effort in that direction is speedily blocked. "Tariff wars" mark the high-water line of the blockade period. The congestion of wealth, originally affecting each capitalist nation separately, becomes international, spreads over them all like confluent small-pox. The "heathen's" territory is therewith jointly invaded. The outlet afforded relief. So successful were the "Christian" capitalists in their policy of intrigue, chicanery, rapine and even slaughter, applied to "heathen" nations, that they concluded the "heathen" was everywhere a providential article, placed there for the special purpose of enabling them to veil their one aspiration—the laying-up of treasure on earth. Rendered giddy with

blood and success in this direction, America-European capitalism forced open, fifty years ago, the doors of China and Japan. No chivalrous Spanish conqueror, in sight of the Incas' or Montezuma's glittering hoard, was more dazed than was the vulgar American-European capitalist class at the vista of the illimitable Chinese-Japan "markets" that spread before their eyes and opened to their imagination. They chuckled and licked their chops. But they had overreached themselves. Many an American-European capitalist thinks to-day to himself, and if he does not yet, will soon do so: "Had we but let China and Japan alone!" If they had, they might have long, many, many more centuries been growing fat at the expense of other "heathens". The Chinese-Japanese "heathen", however, is typified in Bret Harte's Ah Sin. Somewhere he was a "heathen" of a different calibre. While far behind in industrial development, there was behind his almond eyes a brain that could "see through the game". He would have been happy to be left alone. Finding that was not to be, he quietly made up his mind not to be "heathened", and to beat at their own game the American-European intruders, in turn, typified by Ah Sin's adversary, Bill Nye. Japan took the lead and set the pace.

In the short space of this article details must be omitted. Suffice to say that Japan sent her best young men to European and American schools, colleges, technical, civil and military institutes. There they imbibed all the mechanical knowledge that capitalism had stored up. Laden therewith they returned home and unloaded. The result was instantaneous. Already by 1889 Japan had 35,000 spindles; ten years ago she had come up to 380,000; three years ago to a million. Hand in hand with this increase in capitalism, Japanese imports of raw materials, like cotton, increased by leaps and bounds from 31,000,000 pounds of raw cotton in 1889 to 67,000,000 in 1891; and to over 100,000,000 three years ago. Nor did that, which this development theoretically indicates, remain absent—in even tempo with the increase of Japan's imports of raw material did her imports of manufactured articles decrease, and her exports of these manufactures to

Asiatic markets, once controlled by American and European capitalism exclusively, increase. Ah Sin was quietly getting in his innings; the innings he, more lately, scored in Manchuria paralleled on the military and supplemented the innings that he was scoring on the industrial field; if even the first were phenomenal and the second startling, the innings that are imminent, and the shadows of which are cast before them by the press items already quoted, indicate of China's having taken the Japanese contagion, may be expected to be phenomenally startling and startlingly phenomenal.

The conclusions, immediately deductible, from the preceding sketch, rough-drawn though it is, are obvious. No laws were passed in the Eastern Asiatic nations to cause deep commotion in America. The tremendous impulse that capitalist production is taking in China under Japanese guidance will of itself act as a blockade against American goods. American-European capitalist mechanism, coupled to Chinese-Japanese patience, perseverance, genius and nimbleness, above all to a mass of ready-made proletarians, in such actual and immediately available numbers as to out-run the wildest cravings of the American capitalist class, will throw up manufactures in heaps so mountain-high that they will over-top the tallest high-tariff walls. None such would be needed in China and Japan. The outlet hitherto enjoyed by American goods, and the still broader and deeper outlet which Chinese-Japanese markets were expected to afford and upon which American capitalism was counting, will be cut off. England has been able to stave off labor troubles through the outlet of vast colonies. America has none such. With tariff wars by Germany, threatened ones from England, and, on top of all, China-Japan producing, to the extent that inevitably they will be producing, the blockade of American goods, is translatable into "industrial crisis", probably also "financial panic" in America. The phenomenon will then be seen here, on a scale never seen before, of stores bursting with goods, and yet clothesless, shoeless, foodless workingmen; of mechanical appliances of first order and magnitude ready for operation, and millions of arms ready to operate them, yet one and the other smitten lame.

The vista, opened by such prospect, and due to the causes sketched above, points to a multitude of further possibilities. It is not merely Chinese-Japanese capitalism that is about to enter upon its stage of virility. The sense of outrages, long endured at the hand of American-European governments, has sunk deep in the hearts and minds of the Chinese people. They have had the opium trade forced upon them; they have had their ports seized upon by the foreigner; the smirking missionary—the advance agent of the merchant, who, in turn, ever was the precursor of armed occupation—has chicaned under the pretext of Christianizing them. Under the plea that expatriation and emigration was a cardinal right of man, and a sacred duty of Christianity to safeguard, their territory was bombarded open by the combined iron-boats of America and Europe, and yet, as the Tsin-li-Yamen derisively observed to the American diplomats who sought subsequently to negotiate treaties preventing the emigration of Chinese to America, "when the first treaty which you forced upon us was signed, you in America clapped your hands with joy, and now you are the first to try to escape its consequences, to abrogate it, and to violate what you called the 'sacred right of emigration'!" America will be the first country with which Chinese capitalism, inspired by pent-up resentment, will settle old scores. Pluggingly though Roosevelt is, it is no mere plugugliness that has recently caused him to hurry troops to the Philippines. The time is not yet for the clash. But the clash seems inevitable. American capitalist interests, wounded in their vitals by the economic development of China, will resort to the methods of old. It will not, then, be old China that will be assailed. The conflict will bear an aspect squaring with the new economic power of the "heathen". When this happens Japan will be, can, no neuter. Her recent treaty with Great Britain covers her back and flanks from the side of Russia. Our American "contract-made" navy, along with its blustering crew of admiralty incompetents, will be swept from the Pacific.

Will the working class of America require the experience of the working class and peasantry of Russia to disillusion us

touching the invincibility, wisdom and virtues of our own ruling class? Or will they, before matters come so far, be amply disillusioned on those heads by their economic experience at home—an economic development that those clouds are the condensed vapors of, will rather tend to keep the Chinese and Japanese at home. While these clouds are big with evil to us, or with good—good, if we understand their cause; evil if we don't—the myriad Ah Sin is working out his own destiny—

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar—
Which the same I am free to maintain.



The Miners' Magazine
RADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners. Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

SPECIAL OFFER. The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will be sent to one address for \$1.20 per year. Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The Industrial Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

A Monthly Paper, sixteen pages, 16 columns.

Subscription Price:
FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

Address: THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER
148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

PITTSBURGS TOILERS

ARRANGING FOR A BIG PROTEST PARADE AND DEMONSTRATION

Unity of All the Workers Plainly Seen In The Present Crisis—Realization Abroad That Labor Must Sink All Difference if Murder Is to Be Prevented.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.—The labor organizations of this great industrial centre acting on the initiative of the I. W. W. are to have a parade and demonstration to protest against the diabolical plot of the Mine Owners' Association. Chapter XX, of the Senate document, reproduced in the Daily and Weekly People, should be read by every man in this country. If its significance were understood by the workingmen of this land, I do not hesitate to say that every one of those pirates would be where our officers are, with a slim chance of escaping the hemp rope.

"...that from what I can gather, and I am around all the time, the significance of the class war is gleaned by more men than ever before and I am sure that if those capitalist unions will make any attempt to carry out their plot, that the end of the system that makes devils of men like Steenberg, Gooding and McDonald, will be ended."

A goodly number of unions are taking an interest in the parade that we could not touch before. All one hears is that this is the signal for war between the ruler and the loafer; and to back up their words we find a host of them actively carrying out their intentions to make this the largest affair in the history of the labor movement in this part of the country. You can hear men smarting under the insult to what they have always understood to be Americanism.

Moyer, Haywood and their associates have endeared themselves and the organization to which they belong, to the workingmen of America, regardless of their present affiliation. The unity of action of all the toilers is plainly seen, when men forget all their former differences and come together in conference and declare that this plot to murder must not be successful.

E. R. M.

WICHITA WORKMEN

Will Not Be Accessories To The Idaho Judicial Murder

Resolutions adopted by the I. W. W. Local of Wichita, Kans., March 3:

Whereas, The Mine Owners' Association of the west, supported by the entire organized capitalist interests of America, have deemed it necessary in order to better conserve their interests to destroy the bona fide American labor organization, the Industrial Workers of the World; and

Whereas, In this attack upon our organization they are using their political puppets of the government, from the governors and judges of western states to the President of the United States, who, by their silence or actions, sanction the methods employed by the Mine Owners' Association; and

Whereas, We know that nineteen years ago members of our class who dared oppose the master class were judicially murdered, freshening our memory of the judicial farce condemned by Governor Altgeld when he pardoned Nebe, Schwab and Fielding, thereby branding the judicial murder of Parsons, Spies, Engels and Fischer, Lingg having been killed in his prison cell by an unknown hand; and

Whereas, We believe that in the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John the capitalist class is planning another wholesale "Law and Order" murder for the purpose of breaking the spirit of this militant body of wage workers; and

Whereas, We know that if the capitalist class does indulge its esthetic appetite in the gore of our murdered comrades it will result in the annihilation of the militant labor movement, because all "dangerous" leaders will either be imprisoned or murdered and our organization will be disrupted by internal dissension as a result of our cowardice; and

Whereas, We, having tried Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John in the organization of our class and found them true to their class interests, will consider ourselves accessories to the crime if these men are executed without an organized effort on our part to save them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the use of any and all means necessary to save these men, our organization and ourselves.

PROSECUTE THE GOVERNORS OF COLORADO AND IDAHO!

It would not require a very extensive investigation of accessible facts in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone-St. John case to convince any sane person, even one not intensely interested in the cause

of the workers, that those men are absolutely innocent and the victims of a cold-blooded conspiracy. That the accusations which the revolutionary workingmen's organizations bring against the prosecuting authorities are not mere allegations is amply proven by the whole sneaking, irregular, lawless aspect of their case as well as their past record of lawlessness.

According to all sources of information, friendly and otherwise, the Western Federation of Miners is a very strong organization. The mine owners have not been able to vanquish it in open strike. Its strength is increasing. An organization in that condition has no object and need to do that which the mine owners accuse it of; it would be the height of folly. A weak, disintegrating, defeated organization, with strength fast ebbing, might, possibly, in its dying despair, do things similar to those the mine owners charge. However, it is only because those gentlemen feel themselves so secure from any such tactics that they manufacture that kind of yarns at all. They are really cowards, and if there was a probability of such forces being brought into play, they would be the last to suggest them as recklessly as they now do. The fact is, they know as well as we ourselves do, that the workers refrain from such methods for a certain reason and that is because there is an easier, quicker, more thorough and less troublesome way of doing the same dirty job of throwing them off our backs—CORRECTLY ORGANIZED MIGHT! That is what has them jumping. Desperate men do foolish things. I will wager that they imagined the whole scheme would pull off much more quietly than it is doing. Like the thief who has aroused the occupants of the house he has broken into, and who have cut off his retreat, so the capitalists of Idaho and Colorado would be only too glad, in a short time, to drop their plunder and slink away—if we let them. The working class, however, must not forever stand on the defensive. It is not enough to force a thorough investigation of the entire matter. That accomplished and our brothers restored to their liberties, it remains to mercilessly prosecute every one of the bloody-minded conspirators, from the two execrable governors down to the filthiest little Pinkerton ex-crook in the whole outfit to the furthest limits of the law, if there be any virtue in capitalist law at all.

No matter what the amount necessary to accomplish this, we will raise it. The Goebel case of Kentucky was a far less important one than the present, both in a criminological sense and in its possible consequences on the industrial and social affairs of the country. And yet the newspapers were full of detailed, illustrated accounts of its progress. Regarding the Colorado-Idaho affair, if we except the venomous sputterings of irresponsible prostitutes of the editor species (not one of whom could look one of the men they slandered in the eye or would dare to offend him by even a glance if they met them on equal ground), the bulk of the population have probably heard nothing, and will hear nothing if that glorious privately-owned public institution, the press, will have its way. It lies with the workingmen themselves to spread the tidings, their terrible meaning, their call to action. A hundred thousand Paul Reverses are needed to carry the alarm through every town, village, street and house. Collective action is not sufficient. Every man and woman whose heart throbs and thrills in response to the trumpet call of the approaching conflict with the Shylock class must be jealousy fearful that if they individually will not do their utmost, one-half of what might have been done will not be accomplished. That is the immediate need of the hour, but there are further needs. Should they deem it practicable and effective, I believe the Western Federation of Miners ought to declare a strike in order to force the return of their officers to their homes, and then have all the proceedings against them conducted according to law and the constitution. If the mine owners were compelled to proceed in a lawful, constitutional manner, as they themselves have admitted, they would be powerless to proceed at all. Would it not be possible, also, instead of acting only on the defensive, to immediately institute proceedings in the courts against the conspirators and have warrants issued for their arrest to answer the charges we shall bring against them, having so much evidence, past and present, to back up those charges?

While recognizing that the working class must, through a proper sagacity, discipline and self-restraint, avoid walking into any ambush the capitalists may set for them, yet there arise occasions where in courage, and in courage only, there is safety for the present and the future. If all moral efforts should fail, and the worst comes, it will not do for us to stand idly by and allow our brothers to be foully murdered first and then afterwards throw ourselves in fury on their murderers. The crime must be PREVENTED. Shall it be said that the American working class, when the

MITCHELL 'VICTORIES'

AS A MINER SEES THEM—MERE WAGE RESTORATIONS.

That Are Overshadowed by the Great Increase in Prices—"Yearly Gains" a Stick from Which 26 Per Cent Is Chopped Off One End and Six Added on the Other.

(Special Correspondence.)
McAlester, Indian Territory, April 4—I herewith give a summary of the great "victories" of the United Mine Workers of America here, as I, a miner, see them. To begin with, we had a line of march in a place called Krebs. Old timers told me it was not one-third the size of the previous rally. Then we had speaking from a lawyer by the name of Walker and District. President Henrietta Walker came first. He started in by explaining the amount of suffering and hardships endured by the promoters of trades unions and how now we are slowly going up a step at a time. Every year we gain a little and next year we will gain a little more (which Henrietta reiterated.)

Then we were told that capital is concentrated into the hands of a few, who never sleep and that patronize their own industries, and took care of their own particular class, and were organized in the Citizens' Alliance. "Now," he says, "we should organize along these lines. Under the present system we are every man at one another's throat. We have changed the constitution of the Miners Workers so that an officer can be elected to the city council, state legislature and congress and to accomplish better results we will have to go into politics—vote. There are some who are dissatisfied with the union, but they had better leave it alone."

Then followed Henrietta with some advice to the miners, telling us about the raise, and stating that the operators would all be signed up by the first of next month.

Now, as to the raise in wages: one year ago last fall we voted for a reduction in the Southwest of 5.55 (five and fifty-five parts of a cent) on all dead work, that includes yardage and day work. This year we get back what the majority of miners' votes gave to the operators, through intimidation and threats on the part of "our" national officers. These are the words which we received through and from President John Mitchell: "To vote yes, means to work; no means a strike; and if you vote for a strike remember you cannot expect national support, as you reject a better agreement than they have in the East."

Now, the miners asked twelve and one-half per cent raise. The delegates left Indianapolis with that demand. Mitchell stated that the necessities of life had advanced twenty per cent. The delegates were recalled through President Roosevelt compromised their demand and have taken less than half in the East, that is, they have in many places accepted 5.55 per cent increase; which is only a restoration of the 1903 scale. In the Southwest we expect three cents advance per ton on mine, run over the 1903 scale.

The "victory" looks like a stick with two ends: We take twenty-six inches in the way of reductions and increased prices, off of one end, then splice six, in the way of a restoration of wages, on the other. Then we declare the stick is longer than ever it was; and is getting longer every year. Such are the Mitchell "victories."

C. L. S.

SPECIAL FUND.

Per B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	
½ collection at Estonian Ball, held March 3, 1906,	
other ½ to Russian Revolutionary Fund	\$ 5.75
"Helper," North Andover, Mass.	2.50
F. Halbreck, Evansville, Ind.45
M., New York, N. Y.	1.00
J. Wunderle, Rockford, Ill.	1.00
F. Schwarzer, Rockford, Ill.	1.00
G. Peters, Rockford, Ill.	1.00
J. Schwenk, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
Total \$ 13.70	
Previously acknowledged .. \$16,645.63	
Grand total \$16,659.33	

time came for it to do and dare, hid its face and turned aside? At this time it is well to remember the stirring words of Patrick Henry: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" If the working class does not take some effective stand against the reign of terror inaugurated by the capitalists in that western country a few years ago, its continued endurance will make it a sort of established precedent, a hundredfold

more difficult to overthrow than even

THE FINANCIERS

LABOR THE SOURCE OF THEIR INDUSTRIAL POWER AND SOCIAL DOMINATION—THEY LEND WHAT THE WORKERS CREATE AND ARE ROBBED OF.

(Special to The People.)

Lord Stafford mines for coal and salt; The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt; The Douglass in red herrings; And noble name and cultured land Palace, park, and vassal band, Are powerless to the notes of hand, Of Rothschilds or the Barrings.

Halleck.

Well, here's an inspiring spectacle to be sure; the noble aristocrats have become industrious; and, in the short space of three centuries, have evolved from the deplorable condition of their forefathers, that of arrogant idleness, varying from frequent Boar hunting and hawk chasing excursions, as well as predatory raids of weaker neighbors for purposes of pillage with the usual adjuncts of arson, murder and rape included, to a point indicated by the poet in another verse, where they have put on pantaloons and coat and left off cattle stealing. In short, the evolution comprehends the passing of the goat-skin jacket and the tartan plaid and the substitution of the stove pipe hat, frock coat and patent leathers; an evolution from the warrior and freebooter to the respectable man of business affairs. And so in our enthusiastic appreciation of this common wealth development, the production of household comforts, in the shape of coal, salt, malt and herring, each and all essential to domestic and economic life, we impulsively rush forward to congratulate our noble industrialists, my lord and their graces, the duke and the earl.

But it now proves that we are too precipitous, for our eager speed forward brings up against a stone wall of opposition, figuratively speaking; and metaphorically we behold on the other side a field of dismal bramble bush and cruel nettle thorns. For why! Messieurs, the bankers, have arrived, one from the Paris Bourse, the other from Lombardy street, and a couple from Wall Street. They have just dropped in friendly like to pass the compliments of the season with their industrial clients, and, incidentally, to mention that notes of hand sometime ago exchanged for cash accommodation to operate and exploit the industries owned by our capitain heroes, are now due and that sight draft for amount is herewith presented for payment. The visit though not unexpected is an unwelcome one. For memories of Sunday pleasure trips to the continent, wine suppers and heavy plays at rouge et noir and baccarat indulged in while at Monte Carlo, give warning that the financial resources are at a low ebb; in fact, marked zero on the ledger's balance sheet. So there is but one alternative, an extension of time

to pay off the debts. These are the words which we received through and from President John Mitchell: "To vote yes, means to work; no means a strike; and if you vote for a strike remember you cannot expect national support, as you reject a better agreement than they have in the East."

Now, the miners asked twelve and one-half per cent raise. The delegates left Indianapolis with that demand. Mitchell stated that the necessities of life had advanced twenty per cent. The delegates were recalled through President Roosevelt compromised their demand and have taken less than half in the East, that is, they have in many places accepted 5.55 per cent increase; which is only a restoration of the 1903 scale. In the Southwest we expect three cents advance per ton on mine, run over the 1903 scale.

The "victory" looks like a stick with two ends: We take twenty-six inches in the way of reductions and increased prices, off of one end, then splice six, in the way of a restoration of wages, on the other. Then we declare the stick is longer than ever it was; and is getting longer every year. Such are the Mitchell "victories."

C. L. S.

A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR LABOR

With the deporting of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners from Colorado into Idaho, an outrage of the first magnitude has been committed against the working class in general and organized labor in particular. The outrage is a continuation of the series of outrages marked by the Coeur d'Alene Bull Pen of 1899 and the Colorado infamies of 1903. Nobody can be blamed for anger! Who is not angry? Every drop of blood in decent men's and women's veins rebel against the infamy! But there should be a long step between righteous anger and lost temper. This is a time to reason even if we should have to stop and count five and twenty before we can do so.

This is a critical period in the labor movement. The mass has been outraged and feels indignant and mass indignation easily leads to excitement and mass excitement, particularly of an unorganized or poorly organized mass, easily breaks its bonds. At such periods men of trust and influence cannot too carefully weigh their utterances, as small brooks often may become uncontrollable rivers before one realizes that they have left their source.

I have noticed in this mighty controversy a tendency from many sources to threaten violence if Moyer and Haywood are hung. Don Quixote is ever a sublime figure in romance, however small his practical value in a matter of fact world, and the mass ever receives a new edition of him with admiration. But this is rather the time to brush up the memory on Barnaby Rudge and be reminded that it takes mighty little sense coupled with brute force to lead an excited mass to violence and withal to its destruction.

We want to save our men, not hang them; that is absolutely certain. Therefore, we ought to be careful not to give our enemies any chance to decry us.

Olive M. Johnson.

Fruitvale, Cal., March 31.

now. They are already daring more than they did before! Right now, and on this issue, we must make a manful stand.

Workingman.

Long Island City, N. Y., March 19.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

DIRECTORY OF LOCALS

Industrial Council—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 50 E. 4th street. Sec'y, John T. Vaughan, 50 E. 4th street.

Organization Committee—Every Monday, 8 p. m., 50 E. 4th street.

CALENDAR OF LOCALS.

No. 18, Manhattan Industrial Union (Recruiting)—1st and 3rd Friday, 8 E. 80th street. Sec'y, W. J. Fannigan, 61 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn.

No. 19, United Railway Workers—Sec'y, E. J. Rozelle, 327 W. 27th street.

No. 25, Machinists' Industrial Union—1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday, 2-6 New Reade street. Sec'y, J. D. Pinkham, 182 Clymer street, Brooklyn.

No. 35, Hungarian Iron and Metal Workers Industrial Union—1st Wednesday.

No. 41, International Musical Union—Every Thursday, 1 P. M., 150 E. 12th street. Sec'y, F. Bickelmann, 204 E. 12th street.

No. 49, Greater New York Elevator Operators' Industrial Union—2nd and 4th Thursday, 158 E. 27th street. Sec'y, F. Cummings, 1020 Union avenue, N. Y.

No. 54, Executive Engineers' Industrial Union—Sec'y, Wm. Hurley, 21 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

No. 58, Store and Office Workers' Industrial Union—2nd and 4th Thursday, 50 E. 4th street. Sec'y, Adolph Orange, 785 Tinton avenue, N. Y.

No. 59, Custom Tailors' Industrial Union—2nd Saturday, 538 E. 3rd avenue.

No. 61, Garment Workers' Industrial Union—Every Saturday, 59 E. 4th street.

No. 80, Brotherhood of Industrial Building Employees—1st and 3rd Wednesday, 6 Front street. Sec'y, Fred H. Vahey, 152 Conover street, Brooklyn.

No. 91, Riverside Industrial Union (Recruiting)—1st and 3rd Sunday, 44 Getty Square, Yonkers. Sec'y, J. A. Orme, 69 So. Broadway, Yonkers.

No. 95, Building Trades Industrial Union—Every Friday, 223 E. 38th street. Sec'y, Paul Augustine, 3

WEEKLY PEOPLE
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin

Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE
UNITED STATES:

'1888	2,068
'1892	21,157
'1896	36,564
'1900	34,191
'1904	34,172

To the tyrants' plot no favor!
No heed to place-fed knaves!
Bar and bolt the door forever
Against the land of slaves—
Hear it, Mother Earth, and hear it,
The Heavens above us spread!
The land is roused—its spirit
Was sleeping, but not dead.

—WHITTIER.

NO FLAGGING!

The capitalist conspiracy to assassinate Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John and thereby supplement the efforts of the Gompers-Mitchell labor lieutenants of Belmont to stamp out the I. W. W. is visibly on the retreat. The indecent language of the capitalist press, which convicted the men out of hand, has abated; the coquettishness of the McParland instigators of crime has lowered its crest; the political puppets of the Mine Owners' Association, from Gov. Gooding down, have been keeping their "shirts on." The reason is obvious. The working class has been reached. The malodorous facts connected with the arrests were published broadcast in print and by word of mouth, and the still more malodorous facts concerning the conspirators were made known.—For that very reason there must be no flagging now!

The intrepid stand taken by the working class, which planted itself upon the facts in the case, has unlocked the lips of many a non-proletarian, who, emboldened to tell the truth, has come out with a deluge of further facts that go to place the Mine Owners' Association together with the officialdom of Colorado and Idaho in the very light that they had plotted to place the Western Federation of Miners in—the light of brigands, lawless desperadoes. All this has contributed some more towards compelling the criminal plotters to pull in their horns; all this has contributed towards improving the chances of the four condemned victims.—For that very reason there must be no flagging!

Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John are yet in the claws of the gentlemen who pay Pinkertons to commit crimes and then to claim the same to have been committed by the workingmen; they are yet in the claws of the political officials, whom the railroads, close kindred to the mine owners, give passes to in consideration of "past favors" and favors in the future. Such "guardians" are capable of any cowardly felony. So long as the Union officials are in such keeping there is danger.—For that reason there must be no flagging.

The trial is yet to come off. What a Mine Owners' Association Judge, District Attorney and other officials are capable of. Altgeld's Pardon warns mankind under official seal. The improved chances now enjoyed by the victims is the result of the Labor tidal wave of indignation. That tidal wave may not recede; it must swell still higher: there must be no lull in the Labor tempest that has lashed it into foam; it must tower over the heads of the conspirators at the trial: new facts are daily coming to light: they place the conspirators on trial—let there be no flagging in the work of enlightening the masses. The issue of the "trial" depends upon that.

Turn on the light—ever stronger, ever wider! No flagging!

WHY NOT?

Despatches of the 5th inst. from the coal strike region of Wilkesbarre, Pa., tell the tale of some shots having been fired from the direction of East Boston, a mining settlement. The despatches proceed to say that Sergt. Dimon and ten troopers immediately therupon proceeded to do what? to arrest individual delinquents for some violation of the law? No—they started a HOUSE TO HOUSE SEARCH FOR WEAPONS.

The 2nd Amendment of the Constitution of the United States contains this clause: "THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED"; the 4th Amendment provides as follows: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against un-

reasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." These are integral portions of the organic law of the land. And yet, without a warrant properly issued describing the place to be searched or the persons and things to be seized, Sergt. Dimon undertakes an indiscriminate house to house search in search of weapons—in search of an article, the right to keep and bear which is guaranteed to the individual as part of his sovereign rights! Lieutenant McClelland of the Colorado State militia said: "To Hell with the Constitution!" and he proceeded to trample it under foot: Sergt. Dimon of Pennsylvania does the thing without saying it, and the capitalist press shouts "Hurrah!"—all to the greater glory of the "Law".

• • •

The despatches proceed to say that the people of that mining settlement, upon finding their homes invaded by Sergt. Dimon, ran into the woods with their weapons, whereupon the Sergt. desisted from further searching but issued the threat: "If there is any more shooting during the night I will return with my troopers in the morning and BURN DOWN THE VILLAGE"; and the capitalist press jubilantly adds "this was no idle threat, for the coal company owns the houses and HAS AUTHORIZED THE TROOPERS TO BURN THEM". In other words, the ownership of a house, rented to a tenant, invests the owner with the right to burn that house down at any time during the lease, and, along with the house, the havings of the tenant!

Why not! Is not the Constitution sent to Hell by word of mouth and by act on the part of the capitalist class? Is not Anarchy the device of our modern rulers and their imitators? Live we not in the days when "Order" is the mask for disorder, "Sanctity of the Familly" the mask for lechery, "Freedom" the mask for enslavement, "Truth" the mask for falsehood, "Godliness" the mask for bestiality, "Honor" the mask for calumny? Why should not the houses of the working class be searched for the arms that the Constitution guarantees them the right to keep? Why should not their property be burnt down at the behest of the pirate class of capitalism?

Why Not!—Or until when?

"ALL RIGHT" AND "ALL WRONG".

The western papers of the Mine Owners' Association—its eastern papers have recently been silent on the subject—are indignant at what they call "the outcry raised by the Socialist and Labor papers" on the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John and announced that the part of the Socialist and Labor papers, is, according to the aforementioned organs of the Mine Owners' Association, "all wrong".

When these papers flooded the country with reports concerning the murderous practices of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John and announced that the men "would stretch hemp", that was "all right".—But when the Socialist and Labor papers proved with citations from courts and other official records that the practitioners of murder and lawlessness were the Mine Owners' Association and its appendage the Citizens' Alliance, and also proved that the prisoners were men of spotless character who had not yet been tried and should not be held guilty until so proven—that is "all wrong".

When the Mine Owners' Association press inundated the country with reports, arguing that the case against the imprisoned men was a powerful one "because it was based upon two confessions", that sort of reasoning was "all right".—But when the Socialist and Labor press broke the bones of the "reasoning" on the wheel of reason and facts, and showed that such "confessions" had before now been purchased by the exquisites of the Mine Owners' Association, and the "confessors" had broken down on the trials, and the accused had been triumphantly acquitted—that is "all wrong".

When the Mine Owners' Association press rang the changes of the "sanctity of the law" in behalf of their deportation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and sang the praises of the officials who had put their feet down upon lawlessness", that was "all right".—But when the Socialist and Labor press tore the mask of false pretense from the face of the claim, and proved that the Governors of Idaho and Colorado had deliberately violated the law which they had sworn to uphold; that the arrest was illegal; that it was upon perjured papers and papers known to be perjured; and that it was made in violation of the civic rights of the citizen—that is "all wrong".

When the Mine Owners' Association press raised the hue and cry which they did in the expectation of throwing dust into the eyes of the public and secreting themselves behind so thick a cloud of dust that their contemplated murder of the four men would seem like a "vindication of law", that was "all right".—But when the Socialist and Labor press raised

the counter hue and cry, thereby dispelled the thick cloud of dust behind which the crime was to be committed, and thus left the felons exposed and forced to abandon their plot—that was "all wrong".

The pay-masters of the brigand association of mine owners are getting only a small portion of the "ALL WRONG" that is in store for them from a working class that is tired of Mine Owners Association "ALL RIGHTNESS".

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR?

—DEVIL'S ENDEAVOR!

A disastrous collision between two passenger trains took place on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad near Adobe on March 16. Not less than thirty-five, perhaps fifty people were killed outright, and about the same number more or less seriously injured. The immediate cause of the disaster was the circumstance that Thomas M. Lively, the station agent at Swallows, failed to give the proper signals. He had fallen asleep. But this does not end the sequence of facts that led to the accident. Lively had been overcome with sleep because HE HAD WORKED NINETEEN OR TWENTY HOURS—HAD BEEN CONTINUALLY ON DUTY THAT INHUMANLY LONG STRETCH OF TIME. What with the normally inhumanly long hours, demanded of him by the railroad company in its endeavor to "save expenses," which means deal out to the idle stockholders a larger quantity of workingman's blood, bone and marrow transmuted into "dividends," and what with the additional stretch of his day's work, owing to the railroad company's method of paying wages—Lively was worn out, sleep overcame him, his head sank on his breast, and he fell sound asleep. Thus the crash happened.

In sight of these facts the "Christian Endeavor World" of March 29 says: "Asleep at his post" is the terrible record against the name of a telegraph operator in Colorado. The result was a railroad wreck near Adobe, with a cost of more than \$200,000 and at least thirty-six lives lost." ! ! !

"A terrible record against the name of the telegraph operator"—not "against the railroad company"!—Is such judgment a sample of "Christian Endeavor"?

At the bar of God man Lively is innocent; at the bar of God and man the record of guilt stands against the railroad company. Human conscience speaks the man free whose physical endurance succumbed to a strain not given to man to resist; human conscience points the finger at the railroad company whose methods are obviously criminal. One should not need to be a Socialist to rise in indignation at the vampire capitalist concern that stands doubly convicted of reckless disregard for life;

one should not need to be a Socialist to throw the shield over the victim Lively. The Socialist, with his fuller perception of things, must on such occasions raise anew the cry against the system upheld by the capitalist class. Of him, however, who is less than a Socialist but not a fiend, the least that could be expected is emphatic protest against the inhumanity of the railroad company's action. Even heathen charity uttered the precept "ultra posse nemo tenetur"—let not more be demanded of man than what is possible.

Not so thinks and acts the "Christian" Endeavor. Not is this the first instance. Are coal miners on strike for living wages against the coal magnates who crush the miner's home, wife and children?—the "Christian Endeavor" echoes the calumnies of the Baers and modern Caiphas against the miner. Is the "death-line" established whereby men above a certain age are insultingly termed "dead-wood" and, after having been squeezed out of all their vitality and left penniless through the smallness of their earnings, are thrown adrift?—the "Christian Endeavor" joins the applause of the stockholding vampires. And so regularly, every time.

Is this "Christian Endeavor"?—"Devil's Endeavor" is the fitter name.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

The news from London is to the effect that, bill being before the House of Commons concerning the liabilities of Trades Unions, Sir John Lawson Walton, the Attorney General, declared: "I do not think it right to create a special privilege for the proletariat." Sir John is a perambulating lump of Even-handed Justice—as the article is conceived by the entrenched Ruling Class.

The bill is the outcome of a certain court decision known as the "Taff Vale Decision." According to the decision the treasury of a Union was held liable to answer in alleged damages, sustained by an employer against whom the Union was on strike. The theory upon which the decision was planted was logical from capitalist premises—the aim of capitalist society is the cumulation, by concentration into the capitalists' hands, of the capitalized flesh, blood, bone and marrow of the Working Class: any act done to impede the course of the accumulation is wrongful, and redress is proper; the decision of the court was logical—

the machinery of capitalist government is there to promote the aim of capitalist society; finally, logical was the physical enforcement of the court's decision—the exercise of Might is an indispensable accessory, nay, it is an indispensable prerequisite to the maintenance of principle, whether the principle be Right or Wrong. The British Trades Unions objected to the decision. The objection was sane or insane, according to the ground taken. It was sane if it planted itself upon the theory above set forth, and was intended as the first move to upturn the foundation upon which the decision correctly rested—upon the same principle that is the fruit of a certain tree having been discovered to be bitter, the discovery becomes the reason for plying the axe to the root itself of the tree. It was insane if the objection ignored the theories above set forth, and was made in the hope that bitter fruit could be turned sweet and wholesome by objecting. Be this however, as it was, now that there is a labor delegation in the House, the Liberal Attorney General has hastened to display his even-handed friendliness to Labor and Capital, by introducing the bill in question, which does everything, of course, except that which the Trades Unionists demand. To do that—free the Unions altogether from liability—the Liberal Attorney General considers improper, and he stigmatizes as the creation of a special privilege for the proletariat."

His attitude of even-handedly holding the scales of Justice to proletarians and capitalists alike, Sir John is pictorial—as pictorial as the starter at the Derby would be if he gave the signal for the race to start between competitors one set of which was on foot and the other on horseback and said: "Now, boys, a free field and no favor!" No less pictorial, however, it must be admitted is the attitude of that labor delegation which seems to expect even-handed justice from the political agencies of the class that fleeces them.

There never can be a "special privilege" for the proletariat. While privileges exist they are enjoyable only by the ruling class. When the proletariat shall have thrown off the saddle of special privileges, there will no longer be any dominated class to strap that saddle on. Not after privileges does the proletariat strive; it strives after the abolition of privileges—Capitalism.

NOTHING BUT "ALLEGED."

Driven from ditch to ditch, in its defense of its nasty chums the Orchards and Goodings, the Boise, Idaho, "Statesman" is now claiming that it is a gratuitous insult to the good name of the State to speak of the Orchard and Steve Adams confessions as "alleged confessions." The "Statesman" goes into an involved argument on the subject. It runs this wise: He who makes a confession thereby puts his own liberty and life in jeopardy, therefore—mark the "therefore"—the confessions of Orchard and Steve Adams are not "alleged confessions" but actual confessions. They believe capital is social in origin, and operation, and should also be social in ownership. It is this that makes them essentially one; despite the apparent differences that are the butt of bad jokers.

The "Yorkshire Post," commenting on the crisis in the English shoe trade, discloses the fact that the retail chain of stores is more extensively developed in that country than it is here. The "Post" mentions one "big multiple-shop firm," as they are called among the Britons, "owning over 400 shops." The gentleman who tells us that such monopolies as the United Cigar Stores Company are only possible in protectionist America, will have to modify their views. Great Britain is a free trade country, in which American shoe manufacturers are leading competitors.

The President deplores the rush to the cities"—this is typical of the President; he grows voluminous over bad tendencies, but offers no remedies for them. With concentration in industry, banking and commerce drawing the people to the cities, and concentration in agriculture and transportation driving them there, "the rush to the cities" may be expected to continue, the President's lamentations to the contrary notwithstanding. What is needed is Socialism. Under Socialism, by means of transportation and communication, coupled with shorter hours of labor and greatly increased earnings for the producers, concentration in the fields of human activity will be accompanied by a decentralization of population. The self-incrimination may be only a mask for profit and advancement. Of all of this none can be better aware than the honorable "Statesman" itself. Its connection with the Mine Owners' Association dates not of to-day. As an old and trusted mouth-piece of that collection of Christian patriots, the "Statesman" has certainly rubbed elbows—moral elbows, if not physical ones—with the choice collection of ex-convicts, adventurers and other off-scourings of society, whom the Mine Owners' Association, in its "Christian" and "patriotic" and "law-abiding" endeavor of breaking-up Unions by sending their officers to gallows, has used as makers of "confessions." Surely the "Statesman" can be no utter stranger to H. H. McKinley, quite possibly the "Statesman" drank and "broke bread" with the gentleman—the "confessor" who "confessed" his guilt in causing a railroad wreck, naming several Union officials as his accomplices, and then admitted that the whole thing was a put up job, gotten up by the Mine Owners' Association, who offered him \$1,000 and transportation for himself and wife to any part of the world he might wish to go to" for his "confession." According to the "Statesman's" definition McKinley made an "actual" not an "alleged confession." His words incriminated him, sure enough. But the degree of self-incrimination was not to be the gauge of his punishment, it was to be the

Says the "American Manufacturer":—"Every year it becomes more apparent that the trades unions in the United States is losing ground. This is especially true in the iron and steel industry. . . . The employers in the United States could not have been so successful against the labor organizations but for two things—financial resources and numerous applicants for positions. The concerns in the United States that have undertaken to defy and break up unionism in the mills and shops have been wealthy corporations that could withstand a siege. Hence the United States Steel Corporation stands probably in the front rank to-day as opposed to organized labor. One shop after another, mill after mill and one subsidiary company after another has taken the cudgel up against union labor and has defeated the organizations."

This is important testimony. "The American Manufacturer" is, however, mistaken as to the reasons for this victory. It is primarily due to the organization of labor by crafts instead of industries. This is what made it possible for the Steel Trust to take up "one shop after another, mill after mill and one subsidiary company after another" and defeat "union" labor. Were labor organized according to industries instead of crafts that scheme would have been nipped in the bud.

gauge of his REWARD—\$1,000 and a free trip abroad.

The Mine Owners' Association have opened a side-industry—the mining and smelting of "CONFESIONS." The output is bogus as CONFESSIONS; it is genuine as CRIME only. Of such a nature is the Orchard and Steve Adams dump—as the "Statesman" is well aware of, and will yet be made to swallow.

Vesuvius is not the only volcano raging: the social volcano is also in a state of eruption. The Colorado-Idaho outrages and protests are the latest streams of lava pouring from it.

The Zulu who won the Columbia oratory medal evidently wanted to show that the "backward and inferior races" have some claims to a more favorable distinction.

A patriot is going about soliciting endorsements in high places, for a plan to provide a new national anthem. This fellow rushes in where angels dare not tread. National anthems are the result of great national epochs. The trend of modern events is toward great international epochs. What is wanted, and what is bound to come, then, is a new international anthem; one that will voice the world-wide Socialist Revolution, just as the Marseillaise voiced the world-wide capitalist revolution.

Somebody has said that true wit is sense, not nonsense. Then the fellow who says that there are as many varieties of Socialists as there are pickles, is not a true wit. As well say that there are as many varieties of men as there are nationalities. These don't make the species; certain characteristics do that. Socialists, despite their great variety, have certain characteristics. They believe capital is social in origin, and operation, and should also be social in ownership. It is this that makes them essentially one; despite the apparent differences that are the butt of bad jokers.

The "Yorkshire Post," commenting on the crisis in the English shoe trade, discloses the fact that the retail chain of stores is more extensively developed in that country than it is here. The "Post" mentions one "big multiple-shop firm," as they are called among the Britons, "owning over 400 shops." The gentleman who tells us that such monopolies as the United Cigar Stores Company are only possible in protectionist America, will have to modify their views. Great Britain is a free trade country, in which American shoe manufacturers are leading competitors.

The right to the ballot was secured by the Working Class when the shopkeepers and land speculators of the Western States (Ohio, Kentucky, etc.) wanted people to exploit. The free ballot induced laborers from the Eastern States to immigrate. Thus it was the product of the activities of early "Boosters clubs," only a trifle more honest than present methods.

When the Eastern Capitalists saw their wage slaves pouring into the West, they hastened to furnish the same inducement to hold them. Rhode Island still demands a property qualification for voters. (See McMasters' "History of the American People," vs. II-II. Thorpe's "Constitutional History of the U. S." vs. I-II, Wilson's "Division and Re-union.") The best organized sources are the minutes of the constitutional conventions of the Western States, held from 1802-53, and of the State of New York, 1820 and 1846).

Second—Washington had nothing to do with the suppression of Shay's Rebellion. That was wholly a New England affair and occurred before the U. S. Constitution was adopted. You are probably thinking of the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Western Pennsylvania, which occurred during Washington's first administration.

Third—Aaron Burr never attempted a "revolution." He talked of a conspiracy with certain U. S. army officers, among them General Wilkinson, and got himself into trouble at that stage of the game.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

AN S. P. CRITIC.

To the Editor of the Daily and Weekly People:—I would like the privilege of a little space in your columns, if a member of the S. P. may be allowed such. I wish to express my opinion on certain subjects relative to the present discussion engendered by the Unity Conference held in New Jersey, and also relative to the publication of certain articles appearing in *The People* under the nom de guerre of the White Terror. I can not conceive how a man with any manhood or proper sense of decency whatever, can stoop to such a mode of attack. It seems to me to be on a par with writing anonymous letters; and while I find something of truth in the accusations, and other things, which I know to be false, the fact remains that, true or false, there is no mode of attack which will fail so absolutely to convince the average man of the justice of the accusations, or the truth of the arguments advanced, as to put it in such a form.

It is to me the most deplorable trait of human nature, that it seems impossible for most of those who have sufficient brain power to have any ideas of their own, to be capable of giving others, who differ, just consideration.

The whole history of the movement in this country has been one continuous series of back-biting and recrimination used in place of, or in conjunction with, arguments relative to matters of opinion, with the consequent result that violent personal hatred is engendered which places those affected in a mutual condition under which it becomes impossible for them to distinguish good from bad in any idea advanced by those in opposition. And I believe that there is no worse example of this tendency than that displayed by the editorial department of *The People* (although I must admit it has no monopoly).

And it is for this reason that I am sending this communication to *The People*. I thoroughly believe that this tendency to vilify is doing more harm to the Socialist movement than the combined efforts of capitalism. And it is now making it almost impossible to get the question of the economic movement fairly considered by many otherwise sound Socialists. What many of us call De Leonism, meaning destructive vilification used in place of constructive argument, is one of the greatest curses we are heir to, and the quicker it is cut out, the better for all concerned.

The example of the change in attitude toward the integrity and sincerity of Comrade Debs, as exemplified by *The People*, is an illustration which should make every man of us think twice before attempting to assume a motive for every disagreement with our ideas. Let us fight for what we believe, but let us fight wisely; lest one cut off his nose to spite his face.

Now a word as to the conclusions of the Unity Conference. I most thoroughly and heartily agree with the wisdom of all their decisions, with the exception of the extreme to which they went on the subject of party press. Why that extreme should be necessary to bring the members of the two organizations into line I cannot understand. The imperative necessity of a party owned and controlled press I grant. A press in which every member, be he ever so humble, will have a chance to be heard is absolutely essential to the formation of a thinking working class, and to the crystallization of the ideas of the majority of the membership of the party. But to prohibit the ownership or publication of any press dealing with any phase of Socialism to party members, seems totally unnecessary and an unwise limitation of individual endeavor, and a possible source of wholesome criticism. Therefore I say, let us by all means have a party press. But let us make no restrictions on any other press which may find a means of existence.

F. W. West,
Leonia, N. J., April 2.

[Our critic touches upon three subjects—the "Under the White Terror" correspondences; "vilification used in place of constructive argument"; and the party's ownership of its literary agencies.

We can not accept the standard of decency by which our critic judges the "Under the White Terror" correspondents. The history of the Movement pronounces against his standard. In the movement in Germany, France, Italy and Russia the instances are numerous of "inside information" from government circles being published in the party press—always anonymously; and in this country, to take one illustration, a pamphlet published by the S. L. P. and entitled "Behind the Scenes", contains photographic reproductions of several dozen letters from U. S. Senators of Colorado,

down through Governors, Judges, Adjutant Generals, etc., etc., applying for, and receiving from railroads, passes, in violation of law, but in consideration of "past services" and "services expected". That pamphlet also is anonymous. The implied signature, in all these publications, is "Under the White Terror", and yet they have been received by the Movement with applause only. It has never occurred to any one to censure the act of the gatherers of those documents and information as "unmanly". Why? Because they WERE UNDER THE WHITE TERROR; because if their names were known their lives would be in danger—or their living, which comes down to the same thing.

As an evidence of our appreciation of our critic's frankness and good intentions in criticizing us, we shall endeavor to show him the error of his reasoning. His error lies in that he discusses a conclusion without first having settled his premises. There can be no doubt that John Snooks is a "thief"—IF he stole; but idle in all discussion over whether John Snooks is a "thief" before it is established whether he stole. So in this instance. There would be no doubt that the "Under the White Terrors" would be people without "any manhood or proper sense of decency whatever" to "stoop to such a mode of attack"—as utterly without manhood or sense of decency as Mr. Algernon Lee, the Editor of "The Worker", when, in a "confidential conversation", he retailed the calumny that the Editor of *The People* had been a Bismarck spy—if the statements made by these "Under the White Terror" correspondents are not true, or, even if true, if these men are not under a White Terror; equally unquestionable is the conclusion that their conduct is above reproach if their words ARE true and they ARE under a White Terror. The essential premises to judge them from is the truth or falseness of their words, the truth or falseness of their being under the White Terror of the Volkszeitung Corporation.

As to the veracity of their utterance, our critic himself admits it in part: he will excuse us if we disregard his unspecified, and unsubstantiated statement that he finds "some things" which he claims to be false. That was the place to mention what he knows to be false. We have letters corroborative of every important fact that they allege—it is true that "The Worker" falsified the vote, as charged; it is true that Simon and Taenzner made the statements they are charged to have made; etc.; etc. Equally true is the fact that they are under a White Terror. The Volkszeitung Corporation's intimacy with the A. F. of L. enables the Corporation to deprive those men of their jobs the moment they turn against the Corporation. Only a few years ago a few English-speaking members of the New York S. P. started a paper in this city, stating expressly that the paper was needed because the clique that runs the Corporation falsified the party news in their own interest, and that paper was speedily stamped out of existence; the Slobodins of the Corporation leading in the party's meetings in the onslaught against the venture. The words of the "Under the White Terrors" being true, and the fact of their being under a White Terror being equally undeniable, these men are as honorable in their conduct as the Europeans above referred to, and the American author of "Behind the Scenes". We would warn our critic not to allow his good heart to be turned against himself—it is a trick of private property to mislead the workingman into turning his good heart against himself.

As to the "vilification" practised in the editorial department of *The People*, our critic leaves us wholly in the dark. Seeing he makes no specifications we can make no answer, and can not improve. No one could do this office a greater favor than to point out any act of commission that should be omitted, or any act of omission that should be committed. But, he must be precise and not vague. We invite our critic to be specific. While awaiting his specifications, we shall say that we challenge proof of any editorial utterance that is not preceded by the allegation of fact upon which the conclusion is based. We know that these allegations of fact are vile, but it is the fact that is vile; for that fact we are not responsible; the responsible parties are officers and editors of our critic's party. Again we shall give our critic an evidence of our appreciation of his good intentions in advising us by the returning of the compliment of an advice to him.

In the spring of 1878 the writer of these lines was pick-pocketed one afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street in this city. As he turned around and grabbed the pick-pocket by

the coat-collar, the fellow's pals threw themselves in between saying: "Gentlemen, don't fight!"—mind you—"Gentlemen (!) don't fight (!)" With the launching of the I. W. W., The People rolled up the scroll of past assaults, vilifications, etc., against the S. L. P., and opened a new account with its opponents. Their vilifications were renewed with renewed force. They repeated the old calumnies against the S. T. & L. A.—and they were grabbed by us by the coat-collar and trounced for the deed; they forged reports against the I. W. W., and they were grabbed by us by the coat-collar and cow-hid with proof of their forgery; they sought to keep the membership of the S. P. in the dark concerning the New Jersey Unity Conference by falsifying or suppressing the official reports of the Conference,—and they were grabbed by us by the coat-collar and pounded for the cheat. And so forth. Was that a case, such as the pals of that pick-pocket put it, of "gentlemen fighting"? Not for an instant do we imagine that our critic is a pal of the Volkszeitung Corporation. If we did we would have returned his letter unanswered. But appearances seem to deceive him. What the pals of that pick-pocket aimed at when the thief was held by the coat-collar and they jumped in with "gentlemen, don't fight", was to deceive the honest people, who were crossing the street, concerning the real facts in the case; to make them believe it was a fight "between gentlemen"; thereby to induce them to step in and stop the fight "between the two gentlemen"—and thus give the thief a chance to escape. Many an unguarded wayfarer is taken in by the trick. Our advice to our critic is to guard against being taken in by the A. F. of Hellized Volkszeitung Corporation into wanting to stop a fight "between gentlemen", whereas it is a traitor to the working class that is being condignly kicked and cuffed. The emancipation of the working class demands of the militant that he be wide awake.

Finally as to the party ownership of its press, the S. L. P. stands upon the facts that experience has accumulated. The S. L. P. does not aim at things such as one may ideally wish them to be, but at things such as conditions teach us CAN be. The fact is that every attempt within the S. P. at a party owned press, even while allowing private individuals to start their own private papers within the party, has been howled down by the privately owned press—and quite logically. The privately-owned press can not be true to the movement. It depends greatly upon advertisements, which, if profitable, are from capitalist and Civic Federationized "labor" sources. Marxism teaches to expect that enterprises resting for material support upon capitalist and kindred sources will adjust their views and conduct to their industrial interests. The stage of theory upon this matter lies behind us. The conduct of the privately owned S. P. press, in the matter of enlightening the rank and file upon the I. W. W. and the possibility of unity of Socialist forces, has at all points been parallel to the conduct of the capitalist press on Colorado-Idaho outrage—attempt to keep the rank and file in ignorance and even to deceive them—is this a mere accident?

Even with expenses reduced to a minimum, a Socialist paper could not, without a huge circulation, be self-supporting. In the meantime the deficit must be covered. That deficit can be covered only in one of two ways—either by capitalist advertisements and such other means, thereby making the paper dependent upon capitalist support and insuring its crookedness [this has been proven with regard to the Volkszeitung Corporation's recent sell-out of the brewery workers for brewery advertisements, and its support of the Niedermeyer who embezzled the Union funds and skipped to Brazil]; or, as happens with *The People*, by the direct support of Party funds, and thereby keeping the paper responsive only to the Party's pulsations. Moreover, all that the S. L. P. says on the subject is—the world is wide: if A or B conceive themselves God-ordained Editors, good luck to you: but we shall not allow you in the Party councils where your employees will be voted by you, and where, by reason of your direct connection with the Party, a weapon may grow up in your hands, which weapon, although nursed by us, yet owned and controlled only by yourself, you may any day, when the maggot bites you, turn against us. And the Party adds: No honorable man, who, for any of a thousand-and-one reasons, may choose to set up his own Socialist paper, will be less true to the cause for not being allowed into the Party's council: he will realize the wisdom of the precept: he will realize that, even if he may be all right, many others will be all wrong: he will not, for the sake of his own private vanity stand in the way of a wise provision.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your manly answer to James M. Reilly's question in this week's *Weekly People*

giving a short sketch of De Leon's life, had a very home-like ring for me. He was born in the same month and year in which I first saw the light of day; also, he was educated in my native land—for I was born near, Bingen—"Fair Bingen on the Rhine." But while he was laying the foundation for that idealism that led him, later, to become the champion of the wage slaves, and was making "Ausfluge," a la H. Heine, into the Harz mountains, and also, perhaps studying the contents of the "Steins" in the Slamm Kneipen of his Corps students—we, in New York, were laying the foundation for the movement.

Now that you have so gracefully given us a few incidents of his career, permit me to relate an incident of the early career of A. Jonas—an incident that is known and remembered by but a few of the comrades now living.

"We," as above stated, were laying the foundation of the movement and there appeared one evening a dapper little fellow at the meeting of the first section of the old International Workingmen's Union (Marx and Engels, General Rath) held in a room above a tavern (lager beer saloon) southeast corner of Broome and Forsyth streets. As near as I can now recollect this happened about 1873. This chap asked the chairman of our meeting for the floor to enlighten the men present upon the state of the movement in Germany. "Bitt uns Wort"—"I object"—came from my right-hand neighbor, a Mr. August Vogt, cobbler by trade (who, by the way, died about March 1, 1883, when informed of the death of Karl Marx)—"I object to give Mr. Jonas the floor; he is not a member, was not asked to come, and I furthermore insist that we keep our skirts clear of the Dirt Bourgeois (Dreck Bourgeoisie) and particularly of one who has to give the German police a wide berth on account of his business crookedness." [Allerhand "Macher" Schwindel]. Needless to say, this settled the dapper little fellow. After the meeting Comrade August Vogt gave particulars of Jonas' crookedness, but I have forgotten the details. Shortly after I was told that friends and relatives had "settled" these matters with the authorities in Germany.

I have been away and out of the movement so long that I did not become a reader of *The People* until recently, when an S. L. P. man gave me a few sample copies. I had not been aware that there was a paper in existence that presented the best thoughts of the movement so clearly and scientifically as you do.

Fraternally yours,
An Old Timer.
Hamilton, Ont., March 31.

BORING FROM WITHIN NOW A SUCCESS!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—So says "The New Yorker Volkszeitung" editorial of March 30, referring to the result of the vote in the election for international officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union of February 10, 1906. The "Volkszeitung" refers particularly to the vote cast by the so-called Socialist candidates, viz: for international president, Knickerbocker, and first president, Anton Frank. "One-third of the vote fell upon our Socialist candidates," says the "Volkszeitung." And urges that all members should stand pat and not be misled by rival organizations that only promise but can accomplish nothing but to disrupt; by standing pat a while longer we will surely win out before long.

The intention of the editorial is to mislead the uninformed in the cigar industry by suppressing facts. In order that the readers may for themselves see what "great success" the Socialists have accomplished, I shall hereby give the figures of the official general vote of the first three principal officers, international president, first and second vice-presidents:

Total ballots cast: 32,165.
Total vote: for international president, Perkins, 19,133; Knickerbocker, 9,639; Gans, 2,093; Blank, 1,340; for first vice-president: Gompers, 16,568; Frank, 8,057; Steinmiller, 3,099; Menton, 2,722; Blank, 1,719; for second vice-president: Tracy, 12,863; Blum, 3,067; Christman, 3,425; Miner, 1,616; Mahoney, 4,345; Murray, 1,54; Rapheal, 1,320; Bower, 1,438; Blank, 2,037.

The result of the vote for the other six vice-presidents on the ballot is of no particular importance as those officers are only figure heads.

In order to ascertain the great "success" of the "Socialist" cigarmakers we must compare the above figures with the previous international elections and the reader will readily see that in the elections four, eight and twelve years ago a great deal larger percentage of ballots were cast than in this last election.

There is yet another fact to be considered, that the "Volkszeitung" fails to mention. In 1886, now twenty years ago, that old and splendid organization, the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union, amalgamated with the International Union. Between 1886-1890, over 10,000 of these Progressives joined the International Union and about one-half of them are

yet members. The Progressive Cigarmakers' Union was a STRICT SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION. Now deduct one-half (5,000) Progressive votes from above figures and see where that great gain of "Socialist" agitation twenty years' duration comes in.

If these dupes believe that they will ever get control of the International Union by "boring from within," they are greatly mistaken. Let them once go a step too far and see how soon the labor leader will call them to order.

In the same number of the "Volkszeitung" March 30, page four, the following notice appears (I wonder if Editor Schlüter when he wrote that splendid editorial about the great future by boring from within overlooked this notice):

CIGAR PACKERS OF UNION NO. 25, ATTENTION.

It is urgently necessary that every member who is in any sense progressive, attend the meeting of Cigar Packers' Union, No. 25, to-day, Friday, April 8 p. m., in Faulhaber's Hall, Eightieth street, as an attack against the Socialists will be inaugurated by the opposition, that the latter will win without fail, thanks to the negligence of the right-minded members.

At present this union appears to strive to fine every one who dares to act and think against the opponents of the progressive workingmen.

Claro Finas.

What does the above notice mean? Is it the result of "boring from within?"

This notice speaks volumes. As already mentioned above, these poor innocent dupes, attempting to bore from within, went one step too far and got it badly in the neck for their trouble.

A Cigarmaker.

New York, April 3.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THAT PITTSBURG MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the New York "Worker" of March 31, appears the following comment on a meeting which took place in Ormond's Hall at Pittsburg, south side; Schwartz, who is country editor of the S. P., is author of the same:

"An attempt to break up an agitation meeting held under the auspices of Local South Side, English, last Saturday night by S. L. P. unity seekers" proved unsuccessful. Comrade Lewis, the speaker, was the victim of personal abuse."

I happen to be the "unity seeker" and also "personal abuser" in this case and would like to tell what I know happened, and not what I heard from scab defenders who were present, as that is how Schwartz got his information, as he was not present.

The "abused" Lewis is a notorious scab, and is known as such. When I heard he was to address the meeting, I went to it and hunted up the chairman (I do not know his name) and asked him if he knew Lewis' pedigree? His response was a grin. I then told him where Lewis had done his scabbing, which was at Jones & McLaughlin's mill, which is located about six squares from where the meeting was held. I also informed him that Lewis had sworn that two Socialists were anarchists in a case which was tried in the Allegheny county courts. I also asked him if he was not aware of the fact that Lewis had introduced Grundy as a Socialist on March 11, 1906; and asked him if he did not know that Grundy was on the stump for the Democratic candidate for mayor at the last city election.

The "abused" Lewis is a notorious scab, and is known as such. When I heard he was to address the meeting, I went to it and hunted up the chairman (I do not know his name) and asked him if he knew Lewis' pedigree? His response was a grin. I then told him where Lewis had done his scabbing, which was at Jones & McLaughlin's mill, which is located about six squares from where the meeting was held. I also informed him that Lewis had sworn that two Socialists were anarchists in a case which was tried in the Allegheny county courts. I also asked him if he was not aware of the fact that Lewis had introduced Grundy as a Socialist on March 11, 1906; and asked him if he did not know that Grundy was on the stump for the Democratic candidate for mayor at the last city election.

After telling the chairman the above facts I asked him if they were going to allow him to speak, and he replied "yes." I then told him if he did, that I would hurl those charges at Lewis when he was through speaking, which I did. I also pointed my finger at him and accused him of being a cringing cur. In Lewis' reply to the charge he admitted that he scabbed, but claimed that his circumstances justified him in doing so.

After I got through speaking, a German who was present got up and said: "Every time the S. P. holds a meeting, the S. L. P. spoils it. Now there is nothing wrong with Lewis. He is a good man. This fellow" (referring to me) "says he is a scab; yes, he is; but what of it? I will scab every chance I get, and I won't vote the S. L. P. ticket or join it as they break up meetings." I waited a short time to see if any of the S. P. men would call him down. None attempted it; so I arose and informed him that the S. L. P. was not seeking to build up its membership by admitting scabs and that he or Lewis would not be admitted.

There was one man present who shook hands with me and said he had no use for a scab. I talked with a few others who were nothing more than walking apologetics for scaberry and then left. I would like to see unity among all who are Socialists, but as far as the bunch on the South Side are concerned, with probably a half dozen exceptions, I think that the best thing they could do in the way of unity would be to unite with Farley, Parry & Co., as they are the champions of scaberry.

John Desmond.
Pittsburg, Pa., April 3.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

P. I., JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.—Why, of course! To suggest Marx in the posture of ignorance, let alone denying, the pre-eminence of the economic organization, and of winking at pure and simple political Socialism, is like suggesting a Cromwell in the devout seclusion of a cloister; to suggest Marx as a winker at A. F. of Hellism is like suggesting an Aristides in the role of a sneak-thief—not does anybody realize the latter fact more keenly than does Mr. Gompers, or the former fact than do his unsavory

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the above commit-
tee held on April 6, at 2-6 New Reade
street, with A. Anderson in the chair.

Present, Walsh, Schwenk, Heyman, Mon-
en, Jacobson, Anderson, Olson, Crawford,
Teichlau, Katz and Wolf. Absent with
excuse, Coddington; without excuse,
Schmidt. Julius Eck sent letter of
resignation which was accepted and the
secretary was instructed to call upon
Section New York County to take steps
to fill the vacancy. The financial report
for the three weeks ending with March
31 showed receipts, \$303.88; expendi-
tures, \$411.99.

Report of Committees: Press Commit-
tee reported on conditions in mechanical
department and were instructed to em-
body findings and recommendations in
writing; also to continue the work of
supervising matters. A. Moren, because
of lack of time, resigned from said com-
mittee, and W. Teichlau was elected in
his place. The committee on letter of
C. G. Davidson, of St. Paul, Minn., com-
plaining against the secretary of Minn.
S. E. C., reported that the matter com-
plained of is of a nature that does not
fall under the jurisdiction of this com-
mittee and that the writer can seek what
redress he may desire within his own
state by simply exercising his constitu-
tional rights of membership.

Communications:—From Organizer
Gillhaus and Veal, dealing with the work
of agitation in Texas and Indiana, re-
spectively.

John Hossack, Secretary of S.

L. P. Committee and Joint Sec-
retary of Conference.

members from Sections: Essex, Leske;
Hudson, Herrschaft; Union, Fallath;
Passaic, F. W. Ball. Canvas of the vote
for officers showed the election of John
C. Butterworth, Secretary; Adolph Les-
sig, Financial Secretary; Paul Golditz,
Treasurer.

Leske, Ball and Fallath, were elected a
committee to audit the books of the
outgoing Financial Secretary, Herrschaft,
and outgoing Treasurer, Thuenemel, from
the time of the State Convention. The
auditing committee reported books cor-
rect. Cash on hand \$121.81, stamps on
hand 95.

The vote by Sections on Magette ap-
peal resulted in the action of the S. E.
C. being sustained and against Magette.

The following communication was re-
ceived from the S. L. P. committee to
the Unity Conference:

Jersey City, April 6, 1906.
To the State Executive Committee, So-
cialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—

The committee of twelve, elected by
referendum vote of the S. L. P. Sections,
upon invitation from the Socialist Party of
the State, to meet with a like com-
mittee from them for the purpose of
considering the question of a basis for
the unity of the political forces of So-
cialism submits its report as follows:

The two committees first met in con-
ference on December 17th last, and holding
six sessions completed their labors March 4th. The conference, as a result
of its deliberations, has found a basis
upon which it believes unity can and
should be accomplished, and it has issued
its findings in the form of a manifesto to
its two respective constituencies. We
therefore hand you the manifesto and the
proceedings of the Conference in full as
our report.

The Conference did not adjourn sine
die, for the reason that, having decided
to publish its proceedings in pamphlet
form, the Conference will have to meet
again to adjust the financial matters in-
cidental to that undertaking.

Yours fraternally,
John Hossack, Secretary of S.
L. P. Committee and Joint Sec-
retary of Conference.

On motion the Secretary was instruc-
ted to send the manifesto to a referen-
dum vote of the Sections.

Bills from Herrschaft, \$1.50, for ex-
penses as financial secretary, and from
Thuenemel, \$1, for postage ordered paid.

The secretary was authorized to pur-
chase new minute book, letter heads and
envelopes and to place standing ad. of
S. E. C. in Weekly People. Adjourned
until second Sunday in May.

Sections will take notice that the ad-
dress of Financial Secretary, Adolph Les-
sig, is: 266 Governor street, and J. C.
Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue, both
Paterson. J. C. Butterworth, Sec.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The above fund received during the
week ending with Saturday, March 31,
the following contributions:

William Wellner, Hamilton, O.	\$ 1.00
P. M. Plainfield, N. J.	1.00
Wm. Peet, Chicago, Ill.	.50
S. W. New York	1.00
30th A. D., N. Y.	1.00

Section Kalamazoo, Mich., col-
lected for March 2.10

Collected by Organizer A. Gill-
haus, from: Section San Antonio, Tex., \$45; Texas S.
E. C., \$18.95; Carl Schmidt, Lohn, Tex., .55; A. Rudolph, Lohn, Tex., .25; A. J. Smith, Lohn, Tex., .25;

A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Tex., .50

50.00

Collected by Organizer Philip
Veal, from: Ind. S. E. C., \$5; H. Richards, Indian-
apolis, Ind., \$5 10.00

Total \$ 66.60

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,466.63

Grand total \$2,533.23

Kerry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS'
FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-
day, March 31, the following contribu-
tions were received to the above fund:
Collected by Scand. Section

New York, from: C. Carlson, \$2; C. J. Hylander,
\$2.50; Martin Wallengreen, \$2 6.50

United Radical Societies, Pat-
erson, N. J., bal. of collec-
tion at meeting 12.00

P. M. Plainfield, N. J. 1.00

30th A. D., New York 1.00

Howard La Belle, Bremerton,
Wash. 3.00

Richard Coe, Jr., Cumberland,
B. C.50

Milton Harlan, Blue Lake, Cal. 25

Total \$ 24.25

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,473.84

Grand total \$2,478.09

Kerry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Credentials were presented by new

COLUMBUS

I. W. W. MEN

BLOCK ATTEMPT TO USE MOYER-
HAYWOOD PROTEST FOR
CAPITALISM.

Politicians Endeavor to Utilize Occasion
to Launch Opposition to a Saloon
Tax—Good Meeting Held and Propa-
ganda Promoted Despite It.

(Special Correspondence)

Columbus, O., April 8.—As there has
been no report to the readers of The
People from this point since we organ-
ized a Mixed Local of the I. W. W., I
wish to say that work in the I. W. W.
line is moving along with the rest of
the world and the field is ready, if we
had the workers to give their time to it.
National Organizer Veal, did some effect-
ive labor while here for a few days in
February, and we soon organized after
he left us. We at once set to work to
have a Moyer-Haywood protest mass
meeting, which took place last Sunday
afternoon at 2 p.m., and was addressed
by General Secretary-Treasurer Wm. E.
Trautmann. While this meeting was a
protest meeting yet the propaganda of
the I. W. W. was kept clearly in view
and the vigorous applause given by a
good sized audience indicates that the
field is ripe for a bona fide labor organiza-
tion. Strong resolutions were unani-
mously adopted condemning the authori-
ties of Colorado and Idaho for their
outrage upon the officers of the Western
Federation of Miners.

The two committees first met in con-
ference on December 17th last, and holding
six sessions completed their labors March 4th. The conference, as a result
of its deliberations, has found a basis
upon which it believes unity can and
should be accomplished, and it has issued
its findings in the form of a manifesto to
its two respective constituencies. We
therefore hand you the manifesto and the
proceedings of the Conference in full as
our report.

The Conference did not adjourn sine
die, for the reason that, having decided
to publish its proceedings in pamphlet
form, the Conference will have to meet
again to adjust the financial matters in-
cidental to that undertaking.

Yours fraternally,
John Hossack, Secretary of S.
L. P. Committee and Joint Sec-
retary of Conference.

On motion the Secretary was instruc-
ted to send the manifesto to a referen-
dum vote of the Sections.

Bills from Herrschaft, \$1.50, for ex-
penses as financial secretary, and from
Thuenemel, \$1, for postage ordered paid.

The secretary was authorized to pur-
chase new minute book, letter heads and
envelopes and to place standing ad. of
S. E. C. in Weekly People. Adjourned until second Sunday in May.

Sections will take notice that the ad-
dress of Financial Secretary, Adolph Les-
sig, is: 266 Governor street, and J. C.
Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue, both
Paterson. J. C. Butterworth, Sec.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The above fund received during the
week ending with Saturday, March 31,
the following contributions:

William Wellner, Hamilton, O.	\$ 1.00
P. M. Plainfield, N. J.	1.00
Wm. Peet, Chicago, Ill.	.50
S. W. New York	1.00
30th A. D., N. Y.	1.00

Section Kalamazoo, Mich., col-
lected for March 2.10

Collected by Organizer A. Gill-
haus, from: Section San Antonio, Tex., \$45; Texas S.
E. C., \$18.95; Carl Schmidt, Lohn, Tex., .55; A. Rudolph, Lohn, Tex., .25; A. J. Smith, Lohn, Tex., .25;

A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Tex., .50

50.00

Collected by Organizer Philip
Veal, from: Ind. S. E. C., \$5; H. Richards, Indian-
apolis, Ind., \$5 10.00

Total \$ 66.60

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,466.63

Grand total \$2,533.23

Kerry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS'
FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-
day, March 31, the following contribu-
tions were received to the above fund:
Collected by Scand. Section

New York, from: C. Carlson, \$2; C. J. Hylander,
\$2.50; Martin Wallengreen, \$2 6.50

United Radical Societies, Pat-
erson, N. J., bal. of collec-
tion at meeting 12.00

P. M. Plainfield, N. J. 1.00

30th A. D., New York 1.00

Howard La Belle, Bremerton,
Wash. 3.00

Richard Coe, Jr., Cumberland,
B. C.50

Milton Harlan, Blue Lake, Cal. 25

Total \$ 24.25

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,473.84

Grand total \$2,478.09

Kerry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Credentials were presented by new

Sea" was derived from the color of the
water due to the algae afloat in it. Some
such reason must be at the bottom of
the names "Black Sea," "Yellow Sea,"
etc.

P. L. Q., NEWARK, N. J.—The state-
ment, often made in these columns, that,
if there were no S. P., the S. L. P. would
find it advisable to set up one, so as to
drain the militant Socialist Movement of
"reform" and other harmful elements,
was but a practical application of the
principle implied in the regret Engels ex-
pressed that there was no radical
bourgeois party in Germany. Engels con-
sidered the fact a misfortune to the Ger-
man Social Democracy, because, said he,
there being no such party, radical
bourgeois elements gravitated toward the So-
cial Democracy and affected its clean-cut
Socialist posture. How right Engels was
the answer, given above to F. W. W., Chicago,
confirms. Now, then, to your concrete
question—the spirit and essence of
that old statement, made by The People
of that old statement, made by The People
remain good even after unity of So-
cialist forces will have been effected here,
with this alteration, however, brought on
by the altered conditions—the party, that is
to do the needed draining, will then
be the Hearst party.

C. H. C. MERIDEN, CONN.—The
United States Senators for Colorado are
Henry M. Teller and Thomas M. Patten-
son. The Idaho Senators are Fred T.
Dubois and Weldon B. Heyburn. On
page 57 of the pamphlet "Behind the
Scenes" you will find a photograph of a
letter, bearing the autograph signature of
Teller and written on United States Senate
letter head, applying to Dorsey and
Teller, the attorneys for the Union Pacific
Railroad Company, for a pass—a violation
of law.

"A READER," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—
Why we gave so short an account of
John Most—Why should we have given
a longer?

J. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—First—The
Socialist Labor Party does not propose to
do what it knows is not in the power of
a revolutionist political party to do.

It therefore does not give out that it
will "acquire"—take and hold—the ma-
chinery of production. That is the work
of the industrially organized proletariat.
What the S. L. P. can and will do is to
seek to capture the political burg of
capitalist domination—and dismantle it.

Second—The Constitution of the
United States is the wisest document ever
framed. It recognizes the mutability of
society, and provides for organic
changes.

Third—Senator Rayner has proved
that the Constitution has been revolution-
ized by the capitalist class. He said
Hamilton would not recognize that consti-
tution as the same which existed in
his days. Guess the proletariat may take
a hand at revolutionizing the Constitu-
tion some more.

H. W., NEWARK, N. J.—De Leon
says that what he had in mind was that,
being the first speaker in English, he
would take his time and sketch the history
of the Colorado troubles in full.

M. W. B., REDLANDS, CAL.—The
proceedings of the New Jersey Conference
are now out and for sale. They are not published by the
Labor News, but by a committee ap-
pointed by the Conference itself, of which
James M. Reilly, 285 Barrow street, and
John Hossack, 246 Princeton Avenue, both
of Jersey City, N. J., are the secre-
taries. Communicate with them. Next
question next week.

F. W. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—Is the
Adams Express Company a large enough
concern? Can it not sue and